

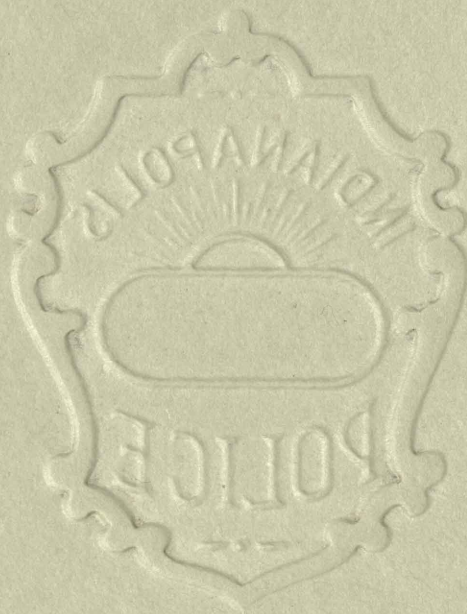
SOUVENIR



REVIEW

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. U.S.A.

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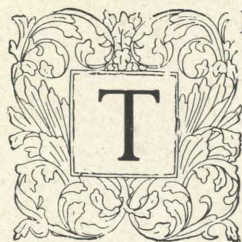
INDIANAPOLIS IND. U.S.A.

DEDICATED
TO THE
INDIANAPOLIS POLICE
DEPARTMENT

JUNE THE FIRST

...1913...

Introductory



THIS volume is issued in behalf of the Police Department of the City of Indianapolis with the intention of acquainting the general public more fully with the inner workings of that organization. It is not the intention of the book, however, to pay tribute to the individual, but to reveal, if possible, the real motive which prompts men to act in the capacity of police officials, and to present more fully the real sentiments they show in their work.

Perhaps no organization in any municipality has more friends than the Police Department, but as a rule these friends are merely friends of sentiment and are not substantial when it comes to materially aiding those who suffer because of their hazardous occupation.

It is the intention of the publishers of this volume that the policemen shall be aided materially because of the existence of the book and the sentiment which it will create in the future.

The history of the Police Department in Indianapolis is merely a repetition of Police Departments in almost every American city. Lives of many brave men have gone to pay part of the toll, while scores of others have been injured and incapacitated.

Only through the existence of the Police Pension Fund has it been possible that the widows and orphans of those who lost their lives have been cared for, and the injured aided until able to return to their duty.

It is only too true that the public fails to appreciate the police officer's position in life. He is not paid a munificent salary, nor has his vocation any particular advantage which any other does not possess, but the one motive which leads him to adopt this life is the same as that which prevails upon the soldier to enlist in the cause of his country.

The police officer expects to face danger and does not anticipate glory or rich financial reward. He becomes a policeman principally because the community needs him in that place, he feels the responsibility placed upon him and generally remains a police officer.



INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

His life is fully as perilous as that of the soldier when in active duty, and his services require him to exercise the greatest courage, absolute calmness and the best of judgment. He is a part of a system upon which the community depends for protection and part of a system which must be alert, vigilant and faithful in every detail of his duty. Upon him perhaps rests greater responsibility than upon any other individual in the community. Danger to him becomes a constant companion, and death hovers over him every time he responds to duty. He earns his daily bread by facing conditions which most of us would shrink from and must risk his own existence many times if necessary to insure the safety of his fellow beings.

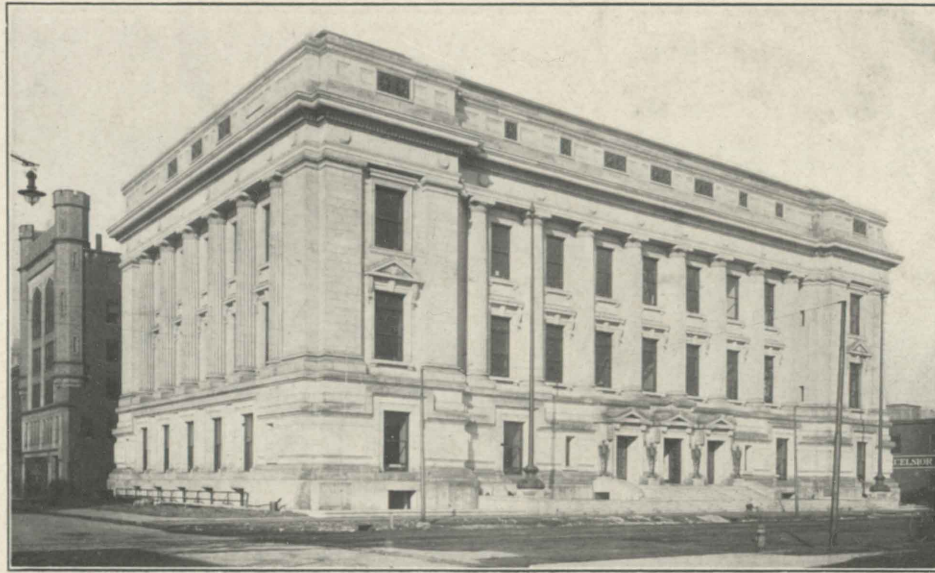
It is the purpose of this book, as stated before, to present the inner details of the lives of the police force, and to put the public which they protect into closer touch with its protectors. When this has been accomplished the Police Pension Fund will be a greater institution than it is now, and one which will be able to provide lasting protection to the loved ones of those who lose their lives in this hazardous occupation and to assure a livelihood for those who may be injured in the future.

The work of the Police Department is before the public at all times and needs no comment save that familiarity has to a certain degree bred contempt and the noble work, which is an unbroken record of devotion to the most exacting demand of a thankless calling, has become to the average citizen nothing more nor less than a part of the daily routine of the city.

During past years in Indianapolis the daily papers have chronicled the loss of the lives of several of these police officers, and while the city mourned for a day, it seems they are soon forgotten and those who were dependent upon them would have been left to makeshift for themselves as best they could had it not been for the Relief Fund.

The story of the killing of a policeman while engaged in his hazardous duties has been told so often that the motives which prompted him to the deed which cost him his life often are overlooked.

The soldier faces danger because of patriotism, love of glory and perhaps the survival of the primitive love of bloodshed. His motive in risking his life is to take life. The policeman's motive in risking his life is to save life. How vastly more humane is the instinct of the police than that of the soldier, and yet they are both protectors of the country. The answer to these questions shows plainly the reason for the existence of the Police Pension Fund and why it should be supported much more bountifully than it is now.



OUR NEW CITY HALL—HOME OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The city government has been occupying only for a short time the new city hall erected at the northwest corner of Ohio and Alabama streets. The structure is a magnificent one, in fact it is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the Middle West. Its total cost, \$679,475.35 was met by a bond issue by the city of \$600,425 and two appropriations by the city council, the first amounting to \$46,672.75 and the second to \$29,946.25. The total amount available for the erection of the building was \$681,024.23. Two years' time was necessary in which to build the structure.

The building is of Bedford Stone throughout, the interior being finished in marble with inlaid floors. The furniture is of mahogany. The building is four stories high with basement. In the basement are to be found the offices of the Inspector of Weights and Measures, the Commissioner of Streets,

the City Engineer, the Custodian and the Building Engineer. On the first floor are located the offices of the City Comptroller, the Board of Public Works, the City Assessment Bureau, the Barrett Law Department, the Auditor of the Board of School Commissioners. On the second floor are to be found those of the Building Inspector, the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, the City Attorney and the Superintendent of the City Asphalt Plant. The offices of the Board of Public Safety, the Board of Health, the Department of Public Parks, the Smoke Inspector, the Elevator Inspector and the Plumbing Inspector. The office of the City Chemist, the Council Chamber and the rooms occupied by the Gamewell fire and police alarm system are to be found on the fourth floor. The city hall was built by the Westlake Construction Company which was paid \$512,635.75 as its part of the total cost.

Samuel Lewis Shank

Samuel Lewis Shank, the present Mayor of Indianapolis, has from the beginning of his administration, taken a very great interest in strengthening the Police Department and it is under his administration that the history of the department will record the most efficient service to the public. Mayor Shank now is especially active in work that is being done to stop the violation of automobile speeding and has himself in person worked day and night helping out the flood sufferers of West Indianapolis.

Mayor Shank is thirty-nine years old. He is native of Marion county and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Shank. The Mayor was born in 1872. He is an auctioneer, but is engaged in the transfer and storage business. He also conducts a retail furniture store on East Worthington street. He was married in 1906 to Miss Sarah Robbins of North Salem, Ind. He is a member of the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He is a Republican in politics and served one term as recorder of Marion county.



William E. Davis

William E. Davis, president of the Board of Public Safety, has long been one of the most active Republican politicians in Indianapolis. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, May 7, 1863 and came to Indianapolis with his parents in 1886. He was educated in the Indianapolis city schools and he is what might be termed in every sense a self-made man, as his higher education and business and political training came through the University of Hard Knocks.

As a lad Mr. Davis sold papers and shined shoes on the streets of Indianapolis. His parents were poor and the boy was forced to make his own way. For twelve years he was connected with the Indianapolis Gas Company in the capacity of assistant bookkeeper. During the administration of Benjamin Harrison as President, Mr. Davis was identified with the money order department of the Indianapolis postoffice. Later he was elected to the Indianapolis city council. He also served as county clerk. He has been the Republican committeeman in the Fifth Ward for several years. He was a close friend of Mayor Shank by whom he was appointed president of the Board of Public Safety at the beginning of his administration. Mr. Davis serves the city conscientiously and makes it a point to leave politics aside when it comes to the efficiency of the Police Department. He is unmarried.



WILLIAM E. DAVIS
President Board of Public Safety

William L. Resoner

William L. Resoner, member of the Board of Public Safety, has been a life-long Republican and an active one, although his office holding experience has been confined to the present city administration. He was appointed originally by Mayor Shank to the superintendency of the City Street Department, but was later appointed to the Board of Safety.

Mr. Resoner was born in Wheeling, Delaware County, Ind., July 4, 1848. He is a son of William and Sarah Resoner, now deceased. In 1868 he married Laura Knight of Wheeling. In 1889 he came to Indianapolis and embarked in the furniture business in which he has been engaged ever since. His place of business is on West Washington street and his residence is at 2312 Broadway. Mr. Resoner is a member of the Knights of Pythias.



Jesse Sisloff

Jesse Sisloff, the Democratic member of the Board of Public Safety, is holding his first political office although he has been an active Democrat for years. Mr. Sisloff was born in New Albany, Ind., November 16, 1871. He is a son of Gamaliel and Mary E. Sisloff. He came to Indianapolis with his parents when he was four years old and has lived here ever since. He received his education in the Indianapolis schools. He is a bookbinder by trade and at present is connected with the bookbinding department at the W. B. Burford printing establishment. Mr. Sisloff is unmarried and lives with his mother and sister at 1623 Bellefontaine street. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge.



JESSE SISLOFF
Member Board of Public Safety

John B. Wood

John B. Wood, Secretary of the Board of Public Safety, has the distinction of having held that place longer than any one man in the history of Indianapolis. He has been Secretary of the Board for nine years and at the conclusion of the Shank administration, will have held the place ten years. Mr. Wood is one of the most efficient men in the Indianapolis administration. He was born July 15th, 1857, received his education in the Indianapolis schools and graduated from the Shortridge High School. He served consecutively as clerk in a hat store, as salesman for a coal firm, and for fifteen years was identified with the freight department of the Big Four Railroad Company. For nearly three years he was employed in the ticket office of the Union Station. For one year he traveled for The Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance Company and then took a place as bookkeeper for the Singer Sewing Machine Company with which he was connected for eight years and from which he was appointed to the secretaryship of the Board of Safety by Mayor Bookwalter.

At the time of his appointment he was critically ill and it was doubtful whether he would survive. Mr. Wood is married and lives at 1222 North New Jersey street. He is a Republican in politics although his father was a Democrat. He is a member of the Marion Club.



Martin J. Hyland

Martin J. Hyland, Superintendent of the Indianapolis Police Department, was appointed by the old Metropolitan Police Commissioners, March 7th, 1884, as a patrolman, and has served in the various capacities since that time.

He had the distinction of being the first man assigned to corner duty on the force, being stationed at the corner of Illinois and Washington streets, in the early part of 1891.

In 1892 he was made sergeant and served the district in that capacity until he was made desk sergeant, where he remained for two years, but during that time he was acting superintendent for about six weeks, under one of the Bookwalter administrations, later being made captain, which rank he held until he was made Superintendent.

While doing duty as a district patrolman, Superintendent Hyland had the honor of apprehending many desperate criminals, among them was one who was robbing a store on West Washington street, where he had to have a passerby help him over the transom over the door at the front entrance of the building and chase the man, who was burglarizing the place, around the store, and finally capturing him at the point of his gun.

Later, as he and his partner were patrolling their district on East Washington street, they saw a man walking down the old L. E. & W. railroad tracks with a big bundle under his arm. When told to halt he dropped the bundle and jumped into a stable, which he was passing, and put up a fight, but was taken. After he had been arrested it was found that he had twenty pairs of shoes in the bundle, and on investigation they found that he was the man who had robbed the same shoe store the night before, and that he had broken a new set of locks which the proprietor had put on the door in the morning of the day he was caught.

One of the most desperate criminals that the Superintendent ever had to deal with during his time as a police officer, was during the time that he was serving as a captain. He was just leaving headquarters about the middle of the night, and as he was walking down the alley, he heard the breaking of glass. He stopped to see if he could tell the direction from which the sound came. After a moment's study, he decided that the glass was being broken at a grocery store on the corner of Maryland and Virginia avenues. He slipped along through the shadows and found the glass that the burglar had broken, and at the same time saw that the hole was not large enough to allow a man to get through. He immediately hid himself in a dark hallway and awaited results, as he knew that it was the habit of some housebreakers to first break the window glass and then hide until they thought that the noise had ceased to attract attention and then enter the place. He did not have to wait long for developments, as the man came around the corner in a few moments and climbed through the hole in the window.

It was then that Hyland walked slowly up to the store, giving the man plenty of time to get started at his work, and drawing his gun, commanded the man to throw up his hands, and was answered by the report of the yeggman's gun, the bullet taking effect in his side. Hyland returned the fire, his victim receiving the bullet in the breast. The burglar finally escaped, but was caught at his home in Marion in a few days.

After the bullet was extracted from Superintendent Hyland's side, he had it set in a gold cartridge shell, and made into a watch charm, and now has it among some of his most treasured belongings.



William A. Holtz

Captain of Detectives William A. Holtz, was appointed as district patrolman February 5, 1894, and during the first week that he was on the force was assigned to duty around the court house at night, and had the district extending to the center of the business district. He had only worked for a few nights when he and his partner were called to a saloon in North Pennsylvania street, where there was a fight, but on arriving they found the place full of drunken men who had the fighting spirit and had to turn in a riot call and get a number of the officers from the adjoining districts to come and help them, but finally succeeded in getting all the men to headquarters.

Captain Holtz remained in the district as patrolman for about three years, when he was made a bicycle man and served in that capacity for about one year and a half, at the termination of which he was made a detective, and later was made captain of detectives, and still is serving the department in that capacity.

He has the distinction of being one of the few members of the department who has kept a diary of his movements since he has been made a detective. When he refers to his book he can find a record of any arrest that he has made during the time, and among them are the arrests of one hundred and fourteen men at one time, that he and his partner made when they raided a pool room on North Illinois street, which is said to be the largest number of arrests that was ever made at one time by any pair of men in the history of the department.

All told, he and his partners have made one thousand two hundred and eleven arrests since he has been a detective, among them being

many that have attracted attention throughout the United States, one of the more recent being the uncovering of the dynamite outrages that attracted the attention of police and detective departments in all parts of the country.

It was while working on assignments as detective that several places were dynamited in Indianapolis in one night, and he and his partner were assigned to investigate them. After working for some time, they were reinforced by men from the Burns Detective Agency, who had been employed to assist in the case, and it was then that Holtz turned over to them all the "dope" that had been gathered up to that time, he having been made captain and placed in charge of the Detective Department while the investigation was in progress.

Another case that he worked on was the apprehension of a "gang" of women "crooks" that made a business of going from one city to another and robbing stores of valuable furs and other small yet costly things that they could carry away without being detected. This band of criminals worked in only one of the Indianapolis stores before they were caught, but after they were arrested and released on bond, they left town, forfeiting their bonds rather than stand trial.

During the days that policy was at its best here, he and his running mate were assigned to break up the games, which they did, and arrested and convicted a number of the men who were connected with them.

This and many other good pieces of detective work on the part of our present captain are some of the reasons of his rapid promotion.



History of the Indianapolis Police Department

The history of the Indianapolis Police Department dates back to the session of the legislature in 1883 when a law was enacted granting the power to the Governor, Secretary of State, and the Treasurer, to name a Police Board consisting of three members and a secretary, who would appoint a police force to protect the city of Indianapolis.

This law went into effect April 14, 1883, and Major Irvin Robbins was made the first superintendent under the old metropolitan system, with two captains and four sergeants. The two captains were Robert Campbell and John A. Lang, the sergeants being Thomas F. Colbert, John Reed, Albert Travis, and Andrew Sauers, with a force of about seventy men, including the officers in charge. The Metropolitan Police Board was made up of two bankers, John P. Frenzel, V. T. Malott, and one wholesale dry goods merchant, John W. Murphy, while D. E. Snyder was made secretary to the Board.

Starting when Indianapolis was but a small village and the crude and imperfect means of apprehending criminals, there follows in natural succession the improved methods which were in use in the smaller town, then the more improved methods, which were in use in the towns of the next larger size were put into use, finally culminating in the most modern methods for running down the law violators of the present day, and protect the metropolis and the capital of a great State, a city filled with large manufacturing plants and all kinds of commercial enterprises that are a bait to the professional yeggman.

As stated above, the history of the Indianapolis Police Department began many years ago when as a village, it contained a few houses and a mere handful of people, soon after our forefathers had cut out the heart of the great forest and the pioneer settlers had built their homes.

The settlement of Indianapolis followed the government sale of land, and as soon as the few homes of logs and rough boards were built along the banks of White river, the village fathers began to cast about for some method to protect them from being robbed of the little that they had at that time. They finally adopted the only plan that was known to them at that time, and which is still in use in some of the small hamlets of the country today, and that was the employment of a town marshal or night watchman, whose duty it was to guard the property of the settlers while they slept at night and from which our present, ample Police Department has grown.

According to some of the retired members of the present force in the early days, the department was then known as the Indianapolis Police Department, and was controlled more by politics than it is at this time, and was known as the Democratic and Republican Departments, as the members of the department were changed from Democratic to Republican members as the politics of the town changed; still there were some men on the force at that time that could change their ballot and politics so as to make it comply with the requirements of the department, and were reinstated on the new force as a reward for their services during the time of election.

This condition existed up until the time when the bill was made a law in the legislature in 1883, giving the power to the various state officials to appoint what was then called the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, who in turn appointed the district patrolmen and thus done away with that one bad feature of the department at that time, as not all the members of the commission would be of the same opinion in regard to politics.

Shortly after the first Police Commission was appointed they purchased and installed the first patrol wagon, which was a very welcome addition to the department, as it had been very difficult at times for the officer making an arrest to get his prisoner to the station, for they were compelled to resort to any means of conveyance they could get and oftentimes they were compelled to bring the "common drunks" and less offensive prisoners in on a wheelbarrow, or get a wagon from some livery stable, if they could not find a vehicle going toward the station that they could induce the driver to haul their charge in for them.

The first patrol wagon was a one-horse affair and did very efficient service for some time, but on account of the bad condition of the streets, it was deemed advisable to put two horses to the wagon, which was kept in use until Christian L. Kruger was made Superintendent. He induced the Board to buy another wagon, and put two one-horse wagons into use. Later, under the last Bookwalter administration, the first automobile patrol wagons were put into use, and consisted of two slow-moving trucks, that were not much improvement over the horse-drawn wagons that had served the department in the time past.

This progressive spirit, after once started, has been maintained in all the departments, all the latest and more modern equipment being



POLICE DEPARTMENT, EARLIER YEARS—FRONT OLD STATE HOUSE.

The photograph here reproduced is of the Indianapolis Police Department in its earlier years, and was made in front of the old State House, the building preceding the present structure, on January 12, 1872. It is said to be the oldest existing photograph of the department. Only a few of the men then on the roster are still living, among them being Timothy Splan and David Richards.

HISTORY OF THE INDIANAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT - Continued

installed until this march of progress has made the Indianapolis Police Department second to none in the country for its size. The present administration having installed two high-powered Packard automobile patrol wagons, which enables them to get to the scene of an arrest or trouble in a very short space of time, thus giving the officer making the arrest an opportunity to send the prisoner to headquarters without a great loss of time from his district, which was one of the oldtime handicaps of the department.

The greater line of progress started when the session of the legislature in 1891 granted the city a charter, giving the power of appointment of the police to the Board of Public Safety, and the department has since been known as the Indianapolis Police Department.

At the time that the charter was granted, Thomas F. Colbert was made superintendent, with Dawson and Quigley as captains, and Kurtz, Wilson, LaPorte, Mefford, Hyland and Hagedorn, were the six sergeants. The force then consisted of ninety-five members, including the officers in charge, which was only a few members more than they had at the beginning of the old Metropolitan force, as several of the men had not been reinstated when they had a split in the department a short time before the charter was granted.

This split was caused by a difference in opinion in regard to politics, the Democratic members of the department going on a strike, and moving their headquarters over to the court house, where they were under the direction of Captain Colbert, who was later made the first superintendent of the department after the charter was granted. They took up their headquarters in a room in the court house, and remained there for almost a month until the legislature granted the charter, and then they went back to the original police station and turned in their badges and book of rules and resigned, going from there to the office of the Board of Public Safety and making application to be reinstated on the force under the new system. Many of them were reinstated, but there were a number of them who were never put back on the force.

It was shortly after this that the Detective Department was created, the Gamewell system installed, which has helped to make the department ideal.

Before the installation of the Gamewell telephone system, which system is universally used by Police Departments, the city furnished small police booths at various locations about the city, commonly called "mad houses."

Each booth was equipped with a telephone, and many times in case of emergencies, the officers at headquarters were unable to reach the district men by telephone for as long as an hour. The officer, instead of calling headquarters, or his station each hour, as is now the rule, he would call as soon as he reached a booth.

With the present system, every officer in the city of Indianapolis could be informed and on his way to a riot or some other big happening within an hour. Many of the men would reach the scene of crime within five or ten minutes and within the hour the entire force would be gathered at the place.

Under the old system, if an officer failed to call headquarters, he would be "lost" for several hours, and it was necessary to send out officers to locate him. Now, if an officer fails to make his call, the men on the adjoining district are advised within the hour, and report the cause of the delay to headquarters.

In the case of an escaped murderer, every officer in the city is given his description and any other information regarding the crime, within a few minutes after the case is reported to the police.

In order to get patrolmen at the scene of trouble in the shortest space of time some few years ago, it was deemed advisable to divide the city into four police precincts with a substation in each district. This move added greatly to the efficiency of the department, as it was possible for officers to easily and quickly reach the scene of crime.

These stations are ideal quarters and each a small police headquarters in itself, with four bicycle men at each place, and being located as near the center of the district as is possible, it is only a matter of a few moments from the time trouble is reported until the officers are on the job making their investigation.

These stations are equipped with all the latest and most modern equipment for a police substation, having a rollcall room, dormitory, telephones and officers in charge, who have graduated from the ranks while doing duty at headquarters, where they still have eight bicycle men on duty, and four motorcycle men.

It is the duty of the motorcycle men to look after automobile speeders and do special work along the boulevards, keeping the traffic on the right side of the street, and to see that automobile and motorcycle men do not go beyond the speed limit.

These men have done great work for the department in making automobile owners know that they must respect the speed laws, and



FIRST POLICE STATION.—The above illustration is a picture of the day force of the Indianapolis Police Force taken in front of the first police station, which stood where the present one stands. Many of the members of the force today are on this picture.

HISTORY OF THE INDIANAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT — Continued

have greatly lessened the amount of accidents that were heretofore a very common thing.

The department recently has increased the number of corner men to twenty, under the direct supervision of Lieutenant Corrigan, under whose handling they have gained the admiration of all the citizens of Indianapolis, as well as favorable comment from some of the larger cities of the country.

At the present time they are educating the public to one of the most beneficial traffic ordinances that has been put into effect by the City Council in the history of the department, and that is the way in which to cross the street.

Instead of making the usual "cow pasture" cut across the center of the street, as has been the custom from the time that the city was a mere hamlet, they are now teaching them that they must cross at right angles and at the proper place for crossing. This traffic squad is a great credit to the city, as Metropolitan traffic ideas and theories that have been gathered from all parts of the country have been put into effect and are being rigidly enforced.

Under the present administration, the mounted squad has been increased to fourteen men, in charge of Sergeant Charles Metcalfe. These men are assigned to duty on the various boulevards and on the downtown streets, and are known as the "mounted squad." The department has spared no expense in equipping these men with handsome horses, that are well-bred, and were of saddle horse blood as far as the department was able to get them, under the training of Sergeant Metcalfe, who is an expert at handling saddle horses, and these mounts have become the pride of not only the Police Department, but are looked on with favor by all of the city of Indianapolis.

Another epoch in the apprehension of law violaters was recently put into effect by Superintendent Hyland, when he started the night men running single instead of in pairs, as has always been the custom. There were formerly sixty-four districts, which took the men a much longer time to cover than it does with the present system where the territory has been divided up into ninety-five districts with one man to each one. This gives the department ample opportunity to cover twice the ground in the same length of time as they did by the old method, and the districts are so arranged that any officer needing assistance can get help within a very few minutes. While this rule does not apply

all over the city, it is in effect on all but a few of the more dangerous districts, where they still have two men running together.

It is with no small degree of pride that the Police Department and the best citizens of Indianapolis look on the manner in which this department has handled the social evil problem here. Sociologists and church organizations and others, who have made a study of this condition, and have tried to find some relief for the unfortunate women and girls who inhabit the "underworld," were at a loss to suggest a remedy for this condition, but not so with this department, which has stamped out immorality whenever and wherever found.

On the second day of last October the "red light" district was given orders to close, and all the known houses were ordered to close immediately and remain closed. Officers and sergeants on the districts where the houses were located, were instructed to carry out the orders, and if men were seen going into the places the officers were instructed to go through and if any law violations were found, to arrest every one in the house (inmates and visitors), which has been done in all places where law violations were found.

Superintendent Hyland also issued a statement to the public that he wanted their co-operation, and that if any citizen would call at the police station, or send him a letter giving the address of any place that they had a good reason to believe that the inmates who left these houses were operating again, he would immediately make an investigation, and if law violations were found, the same orders would be carried out which were given to the district men where the houses were formerly located. Many arrests have been made on these complaints, and as a result the city today is practically free from this evil.

District men have also been instructed to arrest all women known of bad character who were found loitering around the streets, in cafes, or about saloons. Two plain-clothes men, who were formerly on the district where the houses were located, have been assigned to duty around these places, and it is through their untiring work that nearly all of these women have found this a very poor place to ply their operations, and have left for other places.

The "professionals" of the underworld do not include Indianapolis in their "itinerary of crime," owing to the fact that many members of the department keep constantly in close touch with their movements, and many members whose homes were originally in this city, have given up



OLD DEMOCRATIC POLICE FORCE.—The above illustration is a picture of all the members of the old Democratic Police Force, and is said to be one of the first pictures taken of the police force during the early days of the Department.

HISTORY OF THE INDIANAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

their residence here, and gone to other places, as it was impossible for them to get any favors from this department.

One woman, who spent her girlhood days in Indianapolis and finally turned out to be the best all around woman crook in the United States, started upon her career of crime in this city. The Police Department convicted her so frequently that she left for other fields, and never visits this city any more, which is true to the vow that she made the last time she tried to operate here and was convicted and sent to prison for a long term.

A well-known "gang of crooks," headed by two women, who have caused members of many police departments to lose considerable sleep, operated in this city several years ago. Their specialty was robbing the big department stores of small, yet costly articles, that they thought they could carry away without being detected.

Within a few days these women and their confederates were under arrest and forfeited their bonds rather than stand trial. They have never since "pulled off a job" in Indianapolis, but have been working very successfully in some of the larger towns throughout the country.

Many of the recognized leaders in the art of picking pockets have met their Waterloo here, and the Indianapolis Police Department has come to be one that is feared by all the known crooks from the larger towns throughout the country. It is natural to believe that Indianapolis, being centrally located, that a number of these people would stop off here, as they were going from one part of the country to the other, but they know that the department here will not allow them to operate, so they pass Indianapolis by as a bad place.

One of the later criminal cases which stands out most boldly in the police calendar, clearly shows the interest taken by the officers in the performance of their full duty.

Jesse Coe, the negro desperado and his "pal," Williams, committed one of the most atrocious crimes known to the police history of our city, by laying in wait for two district patrolmen, who were sent to arrest them for causing a small-sized riot out through the northwestern part of the city, and shooting them down in cold blood as they were approaching their hiding place in a dark court in the center of a group of negro shanties, where they had taken refuge.

This crime attracted the attention of the Middle West, and the police were untiring in their efforts to bring to justice the criminals who had slain their comrades. Williams was arrested the same night, as he was returning to his home after the murder, and after a speedy trial, paid the penalty for his crime on the gallows, while Jesse Coe successfully evaded the officers of this and other states for a year and a half. At no time did the interests of the department in bringing this criminal to justice wane. In order to accomplish this, they worked quietly and incessantly against great odds, as it was considered almost impossible to capture this desperate criminal in a wild and mountainous country, surrounded by relatives and friends who were willing to take desperate chances to shield him.

Although the officers worked several days at a time without sleep, they did not utter a word of complaint, and were finally rewarded for their services when the desperado was shot down by a sheriff's posse, in charge of Detective Manning, who had worked on the case continuously from the time of the crime, and had followed him to his old home in the mountains of Kentucky, where he was watched by a Kentucky sheriff until such time as they thought they were safe in making the arrest. Many of the detectives have gained enviable national records through the running down of this desperate criminal and other notorious cases that have been put up to them to solve.

One of the first big cases for the department to work on was the apprehension of a band of organized grave-robbers, who made a business of going to the cemetery the night after a funeral and opening up the grave, take the body to a medical college and disposing of it for a very small sum of money.

When this "gang" was finally apprehended, a negro by the name of Rufus Cantrell was found to be the leader and was assisted by a number of others who were as desperate as the man who led them in their ghastly crimes.

The bringing of this band of criminals to justice attracted attention throughout the United States, and when finally sifted to the bottom, there were a number of prominent doctors caught in the dragnet. Most all of these escaped conviction, but the band of grave-robbers were all sent to the penitentiary for life.

(Continued on page 56.)



INDIANAPOLIS POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Leonard Crane

Captain Leonard Crane is among the oldest members of the Police Force in point of service, having been appointed May 29, 1879, and serving continuously from that time with the exception of a short time that he held a position in the city treasurer's office, and has served in the various departments of the Police Department from district patrolman to captain, the rank he now holds.

After leaving the city treasurer's office and being reinstated on the police force, he was assigned to duty under the supervision of the Board of Health, where he remained for about five years, from which position he was promoted to the Detective Department. Later he was made sergeant and finally had the distinction of being among the first men to be made desk sergeant, where he remained until he was made a captain, about three years ago.

Shortly after his first appointment to the force he and his partner were assigned to duty on South Illinois street, and were "nick-named" midgets, on account of their being the smallest men on the force at that time.

In the early days of the Police Department before the advent of the telephone and Gamewell system, Captain Crane relates many interesting events which are a great contrast to the present department. One which stands out more boldly, is the way in which they had to handle their prisoners. It was not an uncommon thing for them when they arrested a man for drunkenness around the Union Station, to take him one square north, where there was an Italian that they called "Old Antonio," who conducted a fruit stand, and to borrow a banana cart,

which he had standing by the side of his store, and load their prisoners, men and women alike, on this improvised patrol wagon and take them to headquarters.

Later, when he was made a detective, there was a wave of crime sweeping the country in the form of safe-blowing, and it was this Detective Department that was instrumental in breaking up two of the most notorious "gangs" of safe-blowers of the country at that time.

During the latter part of his services in the Detective Department, one of the arrests that Captain Crane points to with the greatest degree of pride, was the apprehension of John Walker, who was a desperate counterfeiter, with a national reputation, and who was wanted by the United States Government for "jobs" that he had "pulled off." After a desperate fight in a saloon in East Washington street, this desperate criminal was arrested and two large guns were taken from him. The arrest of this man, who finally confessed after a long session in the sweatbox, implicated twenty-two other men from all parts of the country.

It was for this act that Captain Crane was commended for meritorious services, and received a highly complimentary letter from the Secret Service Department in Washington, D. C., and he and his partner were awarded \$75 each for making the arrest. It was against the rules of the department for them to accept this money, and they turned it into the Police Pension Fund, but at the next meeting of the Board of Public Safety, the Board decided by a unanimous vote, to give the men making the arrest the money personally, as it was considered that they were entitled to it, as they had taken a very great risk of losing their lives.



LEONARD CRANE
Captain of Police

C. L. Kruger

Captain C. L. Kruger was appointed patrolman April 27, 1889, and has been connected with the department in various capacities continuously since that time, with the exception of about eight months, when he resigned to go into the grocery business.

During his career as a police officer he has been instrumental in breaking up numerous "gangs" of desperate characters, and in apprehending many fugitives from justice. One case that stands out more boldly, was the arrest of three men that had been breaking into business places in the smaller towns around Indianapolis, and blowing safes. It was after they had made an unsuccessful attempt to blow a safe in some small town just outside the city, and were interrupted in their work by the citizens of the place and made their escape after a running fight, and came to Indianapolis, where, as they were coming in at the eastern part of town late the next night they stopped a man and lady who were passing them in a sleigh and made them get out, and after turning the horse around, drove to a place on Indiana avenue, where they had a room on the third floor of the building and were later captured there by Captain Kruger, who was a field sergeant then, and two of the officers of the district.

At the beginning of the Holtzman administration he was made Superintendent of Police, and filled the office with honor to himself and a credit to the department.



C. L. KRUGER
Captain of Police

George V. Coffin

Captain George V. Coffin, who is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, was appointed to the Police Force March 14, 1906, and had the distinction of being the first man who was appointed under the Bookwalter administration. After patrolling the various districts for about three years, he was promoted to field sergeant, for which department he only served about three months, when he was advanced to the Detective Department, with the rank of detective sergeant, until the time that the last administration went into office, and then he was assigned to duty at the Mayor's office, to investigate the various complaints that came to that office daily, and act as a general bodyguard to the Mayor.

It is with no small degree of pride that Captain Coffin looks on his discharge from the Spanish-American war, as some of the papers contain records of the numerous engagements which he took part in during the war with Spain, and one that he prizes more highly than any of the rest is one that gives the dates of the various battles which he took part in, and is signed by the commanding officer. Another is a letter from the commanding officer, given him at the time of his discharge, commending him for the services that he had performed and recommending him for duties at other places should he ever want to join the army again.

While Captain Coffin is not an old member of the Police Department in point of service, his rapid advancement has been due to his efficient services, and when the desk of third captain was created, he was made captain by the Board of Public Safety.



GEORGE V. COFFIN
Captain of Police

James A. Collins

Judge James A. Collins, judge of the city court, was elected to the judgeship of this court at the last city election, and has put many systems of reform into effect, which have been a great benefit to the unfortunate prisoners who come before him daily.

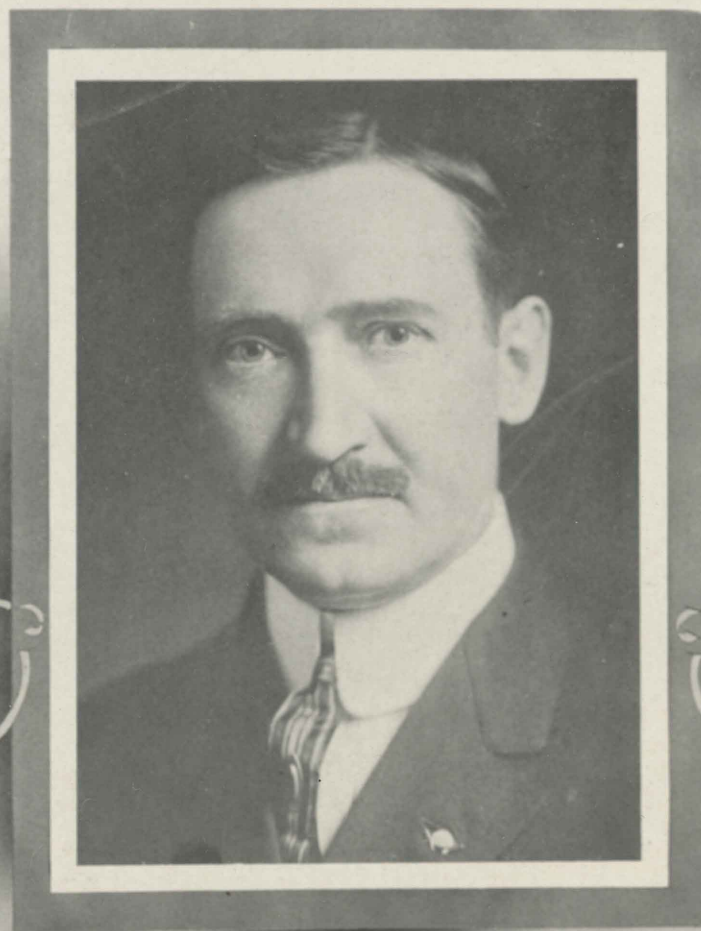
Among them is the one of paying fines on the installment plan, which had its origin with Judge Collins, and is the result of the ideas that he gained when he was prosecutor of the city court in 1900 and 1902, and while he was associated with the Juvenile Court.

The old method of collecting money fines which compelled the defendant to pay or replevin the same the moment he was fined, was always a source of great hardship on the poor. It was unreasonable to expect a common laborer, arrested late at night and convicted early in the morning to be prepared to settle with the state. If he was unable to pay or have the fine stayed for the statutory period, he was sent to prison, not because the judge had given him a term of imprisonment, but because he was poor, which is in effect imprisonment for debt.

This condition has been done away with and the prisoner is put under the probation system and given the opportunity to settle with the court on the installment plan.

Of the prisoners who have had this opportunity only a very small percentage of them have tried to evade the payments of their fines, and during the last thirty-six months there has been \$27,410 paid into this court on an honor basis.

Another is a pledge system for drunkenness, which, according to the probation officers has had a wonderful effect on the prisoners who have been given the opportunity to take it. The power to suspend sentence in many cases where the circumstances seem to justify, has saved many novices in crime from undergoing the harsh punishment that would otherwise be meted out to them, and Judge Collins is exceedingly free with the plan for the reformation of the unfortunate prisoners who come before him on the first offense.



JAMES A. COLLINS
Judge of the City Court

Progress and Efficiency of the Department

"Progress and Efficiency" is the slogan of the Indianapolis Police Department.

Through this progressive spirit and the untiring efforts of each member, from the patrolman to the Superintendent, to do their whole duty at all times, this department is considered second to none in the country for its size. Police officials from all states and the best citizens of the community are unstinting in their praise of this branch of the city government.

Superintendent Hyland has not only directed his efforts to the detection and punishment of crime, but has taken great interest in placing the city on a high moral plane. The department has worked hand in hand with the probation departments of the city and juvenile courts, and is co-operating with the different civic and church organizations. He is in hearty sympathy with any movement which tends to reform, rather than crush, the criminal and fallen.

The department has dealt admirably and wisely with the vexatious social evil problem. Many sociologists and others interested in unfortunate women and girls who inhabited the "under world" were at a loss to suggest a remedy for this condition, but not so with this department, which stamped out immorality whenever and wherever found. "Blind tigers," or illegal drinking places, which have ruined the youth and morals of many communities, can find no cover here. Women and girls are not allowed to loiter about cafes or on the streets, it being the special duty of several police officers to look after this situation.

These activities of this splendid department in the reform movement has lessened crime and has been instrumental in keeping the city of Indianapolis before the world as "No Mean City."

In this march of progress no branch of the Police Department has been neglected. Starting with a force of but a few men who hauled inebriates to the city prison in wheelbarrows and other conveyances, the department has developed into an up-to-date police organization, using high-powered automobiles, motorcycles, and every other invention which facilitates the work of the force.

The Detective Department is equipped with a complete Bertillon and finger-print systems, the latest filing devices for photographs of criminals and criminal information, spacious quarters and the



MARTIN J. HYLAND, SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, AT HIS DESK.

PROGRESS AND EFFICIENCY OF THE DEPARTMENT *Continued*

latest furnishings in the way of desks, private telephones, etc. Several members of this department have gained enviable national reputations in their lines and the department as a whole is favorably regarded by many of the larger detective bureaus.

Recently the city was divided into police precincts with a substation in each district. This move added greatly to the efficiency of the department, making it possible for the officers to easily and quickly reach the scene of crime. These stations are ideal quarters and each a small police organization by itself.

The bicycle squad, or better known as the "Flying Squad," has been divided. Each substation, besides the central station, has a small force of bicycle officers. These officers are promoted from the ranks and the work and results accomplished by this branch is particularly praiseworthy.

The newly-organized traffic squad is a credit to the city. Metropolitan traffic ideas and theories have been put into practice, and all regulations are being rigidly enforced.

Through the efforts of the motorcycle officers, and the co-operation of the judge of the city court, the automobile "speeders" are rapidly learning to run their cars at a lawful rate of speed throughout the city. The "Bogie" men of the autoists, in this center of the automobile industry, ride through the streets, day and night, hide their machines and themselves in alleys, byways and yards when being watched by "speeders," and no sooner does the "coast look clear" to the autoist, when the motorcycle officers dash up behind him, get the rate of speed, and then make the arrest.

High-powered automobiles are used as patrol and emergency wagons and through these agencies, which are a most valuable adjunct to the department, the criminal is given very little time to make his "get-away."

The boulevards are amply protected and traffic regulated by the "mounted squad." The department has spared no expense in equipping these officers with handsome horses, and the troop is pointed to with no small degree of pride.

Special officers are assigned to duty with the Humane Society, Juvenile Court, and Board of Children's Guardians. These men are doing a great work in a charitable manner, and have materially aided these organizations in accomplishing good results in their work.

The department as a whole is made up of responsible, married men, whose honesty and integrity, and the desire to do their duty as peace officers, stand out boldly and is questioned by no one.



WM. A. HOLTZ, CAPTAIN OF DETECTIVES, AT HIS DESK.

Jeremiah Kinney

Lieutenant of Detectives Jeremiah Kinney was appointed as district patrolman June 21, 1887, and was assigned to duty in the various districts until November the 6th, 1891, when he was made a detective, and later, under the Taggart administration, he was made captain of detectives, serving two years under Taggart as Mayor and two years under Holtzman as Mayor. In February, 1909, he was made lieutenant of detectives, the rank that he still holds.

It was while he was captain of detectives that a desperate criminal by the name of Ruhven, who was wanted for crimes that he had committed in all parts of the country, shot and killed a police officer in Cleveland, Ohio. After being cornered by the Cleveland police, he shot himself free from them and made his escape, coming to Indianapolis. He had only been here for a few days when he was located in a house on Fayette street, and Kinney, with four other detectives, went to the house to make the arrest.

After they had gained entrance to the house, this desperate criminal put up a fight and during the fight he was shot in the shoulder as he was passing from one room to another. At this point, Lieutenant Kinney grabbed the gun in the hands of this crook, and getting his finger behind the trigger, probably saved the lives of some of the officers who were trying to make the arrest.

This man, when taken back to Cleveland for trial, was considered of such a desperate character that they had a cage built around the place in the criminal court room where he was being tried.

Kinney relates with some degree of pride the apprehension of J. J. Hillis, whom he arrested at the old Bates House while he was representing himself to be the private secretary to President McKinley, and was trying to work the confidence game by trying to pass himself off as a representative of some steel company, by hiring men to work for the company and giving them a bond for which they had to pay him \$50 to make the contract binding.

These, as well as many other confidence men and pickpocket men have been apprehended by this man, who during his services in this department has acquired a very extensive knowledge of criminals in general throughout the country.



John Corrigan

Lieutenant John Corrigan, who is the secretary of the Pension Fund, has, in addition to this duty, the direction of the traffic squad, with twenty-one men under his orders at this time.

Several years ago the traffic that needed the attention of the Police Department was confined to what was then known as the levee, which extended from Market street south on Illinois street, to the Grand Hotel. Later, the automobile became so popular, and about fifty per cent of the traffic that they had to contend with was the automobile. Previous to this time there were a few corner men on the more prominent corners, and their being placed there was only to see that there were no accidents and that the public was kept on the move.

Later, as the city became larger, and with the popularity of the automobile, it became necessary to put some kind of traffic regulations into effect. It was then that patrolmen were stationed on all the busy corners of the downtown district, and at the beginning of the last administration, Lieutenant Corrigan was put in charge of the "traffic men," and has put Metropolitan traffic ideas into effect that have been gathered from all the larger cities of the country, the latest being the attention paid to the foot pedestrians, which has greatly increased the efficiency of the department.

Sergeant Corrigan was appointed as a district patrolman on the old Metropolitan Police Force, and has served in various places of the department continuously since then. On December 19th, 1898, he was thanked and commended by the Board of Public Safety for saving the lives of nine women and children. While he was going along his beat and saw a house on fire, and awakening the occupants of the house he found that the stairs were on fire, and that their avenue of

escape was cut off. Sergeant Corrigan tore a shutter off the window, and holding one end of it, placed the other against the house, thus allowing the imprisoned people to slide down the shutter to safety.

According to Sergeant Corrigan, the corner man has what is called a "cinch" job, and has nothing to do. His indeed is a dandy job, a job that any one would be glad to fill if they could get it away from him. But the traffic copper holds on to it, even as he grips his whistle between his teeth. He knows a good thing, of course he does. All that he has to do is: Blow his whistle sixty-four times a minute, wave his hand to drivers and motormen who didn't pay attention to the whistle, keep old people from butting into street cars, or keep the street cars from butting into them, stop ice wagon drivers from going around the corners on one wheel, shoo a dog away from a little girl that is afraid that the canine will get her stick of candy, tell the gentleman from the tall timber where the railroad station is located, point out the postoffice to the stranger, inform the gay young man who wants to buy a pretty postcard to send to his family where he can purchase it, arrest a peanut peddler for running into a baby carriage, stop two newsboys fighting, help a lame man across the street, take sass from one hundred automobilists, who know absolutely that he is holding them up for spite, look out for fire engines, push carts, drays, motorcycles, boys on roller skates, answer fifty questions about offices that are not within ten blocks of his post, and not lose his temper.

These small duties are all performed in the short space of about two minutes, in addition to carrying on a conversation with a deaf and dumb man and directing traffic at the same time.





Lieutenant Ira L. Leet was appointed district patrolman March 18, 1895, and promoted to sergeant June 13, 1908, and to lieutenant April 6, 1910.



Lieutenant Charles Barmfuhrer was appointed district patrolman December 15, 1897, February 21, 1906 was made sergeant, and December 27, 1911 was made lieutenant.

Accidents in the Department

Accidents, more or less serious, are frequent in the department. Among the most serious accidents that have occurred in recent years are the following:

William E. Dolby was electrocuted July 14, 1906, at Kentucky avenue and White River bridge when he put his key into the patrol box to unlock it, and report to headquarters.

Charles J. Russell was murdered October 1, 1906, while attempting to arrest two desperate negro criminals.

Edward J. Petticord died October 2, 1906, from wounds received while assisting his partner, Charles J. Russell, the night before in arresting the negroes.

Joseph Krupp was murdered April 19, 1910, during a running fight with two hold-up men, whom he and his partner were trying to capture in the railroad yards, in the western part of the city.

Arthur Barrows was electrocuted June 4, 1911, at Indiana avenue and Lock street, while he was guarding a high tension wire that had been broken by a storm.

John McKinney was shot by his partner March 31, 1912, in the eastern part of the city, who asserted that he shot in self-defense.



OTWAY A. TRUSLER
Lieutenant of Police

Lieutenant Otway A. Trusler was transferred from the Fire Department June 10, 1903, and was made to rank as a Lieutenant and was put in charge of the telegraph system and the Gamewell boxes.

Albert G. Perrott

Albert G. "Bert" Perrott, bertillon clerk, who works hand in hand with the Detective Department, is not a man to be overlooked in connection with the apprehension of fugitives from justice, as it is through this department that many of the "professional crooks" of the country are picked up in Indianapolis, for there are very few that have a national reputation that he does not have a record and a picture of them in his gallery.

It is with no small degree of pride that this and other Detective Departments throughout the country look on this branch of this Police Department, for it has been equipped with the latest and most up-to-date filing devices and equipment for the photographing and measuring of criminals.

Mr. Perrott was appointed October 24, 1903, and has served continuously since that time, and has been instrumental in locating some of the most dangerous "crooks" of the country.

One of the more recent catches of the Detective Department that can be traced to the efficiency of this department, is the apprehension of two well-known men from Toledo, Ohio, who have a national reputation as confidence men, who were picked up while they were trying to operate in this city.

This, like many other cases, came in the course of events in this department, which is a part of the Detective Department, as it is the custom of the department when they arrest a man that is not inclined to tell very much about himself, to go to the bertillon clerk and see if he has a record of any man that has a name or an "alias" that compares with this man.

Detective bureaus from all parts of the country are constantly calling on this department for information concerning criminals, and all the Detective Departments in all corners of the United States look to this man to supply the missing link to make their identification complete on many of the criminals that they "pick up" in their towns.

Many of the devices that are in use in this department are some of his own invention, and some of them have been adopted in some of the prisons of the state, where several times during the last few years Mr. Perrott has had the opportunity to take positions of similar nature to the one that he holds with the Police and Detective Departments of the city of Indianapolis.



ALBERT G. PERROTT
Clerk Bertillon System

History of Sergeants

Desk Sergeant C. L. Weaver, while not an old man in point of service in the Indianapolis department, is one who has risen from the ranks of patrolman very rapidly and each succeeding change has been due to the efficient services that he has performed.

On December the 15th, 1899, Sergeant Weaver was appointed as district patrolman, in which capacity he served for about three and a half years, when he was made field sergeant.

It was during this time that there was one of the boldest holdups that he has had to contend with since he was appointed on the Police Department. This was one on West Market street, where two negroes held up and robbed an old soldier, after beating him until he was unconscious. When this "gang" was finally rounded up a few nights after in a house a few squares from the scene of the holdup, there were four men arrested, and in one of the confessions of the four he implicated one other man, who was taken into custody the following morning.

When the movements of this band of criminals was finally sifted to the bottom, it was found that they had broken into and robbed a gun store of all the guns that they had on them when they were arrested, which were all new.

Sergeant Weaver was made desk sergeant at the beginning of the present administration, the rank that he now has the distinction of holding.

Desk Sergeant Frank M. Schwab has the distinction of being one of the three oldest members in point of service in the Indianapolis Police Department, having been appointed in April, 1883, and has served continuously since that time.

Sergeant Schwab has the distinction of serving longer as a sergeant than any other officer on the force, having been made a sergeant about six years after he was appointed on the force, and through all the changes of the administration since then he has continued to serve in this capacity.

His first duties after being made a sergeant was clerk of the city court, as in those days a sergeant was assigned to this duty where he served the department until the charter was granted in 1891, and was made bailiff, holding the same rank and was later made field sergeant and from that to desk sergeant, the place that he now fills.

Desk Sergeant J. J. Belch was appointed to the police force as patrolman, May 6th, 1901, and for over five years patrolled the various districts, and was then made sergeant, but only held this rank for about one year, until he was made lieutenant, in which capacity he served until the beginning of the present administration, when he was made desk sergeant.



FRANK M. SCHWAB,
Sergeant of Police.



C. L. WEAVER,
Sergeant of Police.



J. J. BELCH,
Sergeant of Police.

Noted Arrests Made by the Department

The Indianapolis police department gives especial attention to fugitives from justice "wanted" in other cities of the country and, as a result of their efforts in this direction have established a fame which extends throughout the nation. Thousands of "wants" have been captured and sent back to the scenes of their crimes to face trial by the police department.

The large negro population of the city makes Indianapolis the natural settling ground of negro criminals from the Southern cities. Hundreds of this class of criminals have been sent back to their respective homes by one detective alone. He is "Jake" Kurtz, the negro specialist, who is credited with the unique talent of being able to identify negroes. To him, as to few others, all "coons do not look alike." The ability of the negro specialist is known and respected throughout the country, and he is usually asked to attend all national inaugurations, where he is assigned to watch the negro criminals who flock to Washington every four years.

Prominent among the fugitives who have been arrested by the Indianapolis police is John J. McNamara, the labor leader and central figure in the dynamite conspiracy plots, now of international fame. The police faced a delicate situation when, with Detective W. J. Burns they effected the arrest and extradition of McNamara, backed by the labor element of the world. Censure was heaped upon their heads by famed labor leaders until their exoneration a year later when the brothers confessed their part in the conspiracy. Then censure turned to admiration.

Among some of the more important arrests that have been made by the Indianapolis police and detective departments in the last few years were the arrest of George Williams and Jesse Coe, who were "pals" in all sorts of crimes. These desperate negro criminals shot and killed two district patrolmen in a dark court that was surrounded by negro "shacks" in the northwestern part of the city when they were sent to arrest them on one Sunday evening for inciting a small riot in a pool room near the scene of the murder of the two police officers.

At the time that the officers were given instructions to look for these two law breakers there was a negro police officer at the patrol box who was assigned by the operator to go along with them and assist in making the arrest, but as they approached the place where the shooting took place, the negro officer dropped behind the other officers and after they had passed into this dark court and the shooting started he ran to a call box and turned in a riot call, and in a few minutes had an automobile load of officers there and all the bicycle men at headquarters on the hunt for the men.

Williams was apprehended as he was going into the house where he lived the same night, while Coe made his escape and was seen the next day by the sheriff in a small town about forty miles from Indianapolis, but shot himself free from the officers of that place and was not captured until about one and one half years from the time of the crime in the mountains of Kentucky, when he was shot to death in a battle with the officer who was attempting to make the arrest.



JAS. D. HAGERTY,
Sergeant of Police.



GREENE HAGERMAN,
Sergeant of Police.



FRANK ROW,
Sergeant of Police.

NOTED ARRESTS MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT—Continued

Shortly after that George Cousins, colored, a desperate house-breaker, and who was wanted in several towns over the country, was arrested by this department after he had committed about thirty-five burglaries here and had obtained nearly five thousand dollars worth of loot. Most of the things of value that he had stolen were recovered when he confessed and told their hiding places. The confession of this negro, like many others, was through the friendship of Jacob Kurtz, who has been on the Indiana avenue district for so many years that he is known by all the negroes along the avenue, and the ones that he does not know and what their business is are very few, and he is known among them as an officer that will be square with them, and as Kurtz puts it, "an officer has to be on the square with the negro if he wants to obtain the best results."

Thus many other fugitives from justice among the negro criminals have confessed their crimes to him after they had been arrested.

At one time when there was a negro about to be tried for murder in the criminal court, who was innocent of the crime, another one came to him and told where the right man was and went to another city and found the man, and as soon as he arrested him he confessed to the murder.

Indianapolis is known as a poor place for "crooks" to stop and the word is passed around among them that if they try to operate here that they will be arrested, and many of the criminals from all parts of the country are picked up here yearly.

Some of the more recent bad characters that were arrested by the department, was Frank Willie Smith, a negro, who, after murdering two men near the State Fairgrounds, beat and dragged their lady companion into the weeds and there robbed her of all the valuables that she had, taking her diamonds and jewelry to another state and pawning them, where he was arrested by officers from this department and returned here and convicted of murder.

The last sensational arrest of the department was the apprehension of George Wing, alias George Lang, who was arrested and has been identified by a number of people on the south side as the man who was said to have made many burglaries and assaults on women in that part of town.

Henry Smith, burglar, who operated four years and concocted and carried out more than four hundred burglaries, was by dint of perseverance and hard work, finally run to earth and captured with loot valued at \$15,000 in his possession.

George Ridlin, expert safe cracker and always suspected of being one of the leaders of a band of yeggs who operated throughout Indiana but never in Indianapolis because of their fear of the police, was captured red handed in the first job attempted in Indianapolis. With a bottle of nitro-glycerine in his hand he was held up in front of a safe and arrested. Patrolman W. O. Fields was the shining light in this capture.

Efficiency and organization in the department was responsible for the capture of two desperate burglars, who shot and killed Patrolman Krupp in Haughville. A dragnet which not only covered Indianapolis, but outlying cities for miles around, was spread by Captain George Coffin and they were caught in the meshes of the net.



JESSE M. STREIT,
Sergeant of Police.



FRANK ANDERSON,
Sergeant of Police.



WALTER WHITE,
Sergeant of Police.

HISTORY OF THE INDIANAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

Many of the detectives from this department are sent to large conventions and inaugurations owing to their wide acquaintance with professional thieves, pickpockets and other crooks, and the different methods of their operations. Several of these officers have gained nation-wide reputations as sleuths by their work when they have been assigned to duty in other places where there are large gatherings.

The Detective Department was first created in the fall of 1899, when Timothy Span was put in charge of seven plain-clothes men, all under the supervision of the Superintendent of Police, and this department has grown under the succeeding changes in administration, until it has come to be one that is feared by all the "professional crooks" in the country. Many of the noted pickpockets when picked up here, confess to this department that they had been told that this was the place that they could not get by, and that it was not a good place for them to try to operate, as is evidenced by the number of professional crooks and fugitives from justice that were apprehended here during the last year, when 1,551 arrests were made by the Detective Department, and of that number there were 145 fugitives from justice who were wanted in other places. During the year there were seven murder cases turned over to the department to solve, and all the murderers were caught and convicted, among them being some that attracted attention all over the country. One of the more recent being the murder of two men near the State Fair grounds, by Frank Willie Smith, a negro, who after shooting down the men, beat and dragged their lady companion into the bushes and there robbed her of all the money and valuables that she had on her person, leaving her lying there unconscious, in which state she remained until she had recovered sufficiently to get to a telephone and notify the police.

From the meager description that she was able to give the officers, the man was traced from here to another State and captured, after he had disposed of all the jewelry and other belongings of the woman. Henry Smith, another negro burglar, who had been systematically robbing some of the best-known homes of the city of everything from canned fruit to the more costly wearing apparel, jewelry and diamonds; this man, after being sweated, confessed to robbing at least one hundred and twenty-five homes and some of them he had entered more than once. His loot from these places consisted of about \$7,000 worth

of stuff, some of which was valued only as keepsakes and was of no use to the thief who took them.

When all the hiding places of this loot were found and the stuff taken to the station house and advertised for identification, society people richly gowned, poured into the station in a constant throng to see if they could find any of their treasured belongings in the list of this desperate thief's loot. When questioned by the detectives, this man said that he always went heavily armed, and that he had been shot at by police officers and citizens alike, and that he always returned the fire if he were not in a place to make an easy get-away, and that when he shot he always shot to kill.

During the investigation of the dynamite outrages, which were of a nation-wide scope, this department was working hand in hand with the Burns agency, and it was them who got the greater part of the evidence around the edges for the Burns men to work on, and it was they that made the arrest of the secretary of the iron workers, when the time came to close in on their men.

This case, as all know, is one that caused nation-wide talk, and is one that will go down in federal history as one of the hardest-fought cases that has ever been solved by this or any other like department up to this time, as nearly all the men were convicted in federal court, after the Federal Grand Jury had indicted men connected with the organization from all parts of the country. Through their work in this and many other noted cases, the members of this department have gained enviable national records.

During the present year the biggest thing that the department has had to solve was the hunting down of a vicious criminal who preyed on the women and girls who were left alone in their homes on the south side of the city. He would first spot a woman or girl of tender years in the daytime, and then watch the house at night, and when the men of the house were away, he forced an entrance into the house and criminally assaulted the woman or girl, whichever the case might be. In only a small number of these homes was there anything of value taken.

George Wing, alias George Lang, who was recently arrested by the detectives, is said to be the criminal degenerate, and has been identified by eight women and one man as the one who has committed these outrages, and is now being held to await the action of the grand jury.



POLICE FORCE, DECORATION DAY, 1890.
[Furnished through kindness of Adolph Asch.]

Police Pension Fund

Because of the accidents that have occurred in the police department from time to time, from which patrolmen were killed or injured, there was a popular sentiment in favor of establishing a police pension fund. The legislature enacted a law that went into effect in 1898, assessing the members of the department a certain portion of their salary which would be turned into a fund in charge of a patrolman who would pay the retired members of the department two-thirds of their monthly salary at the time they were retired. This system did not work out very well for some of the men after attaining a high rank would reach the place that they could be retired on a pension, and the men who were still in the department would be assessed different amounts each month. Later it was decided that to make the assessments more uniform that each member of the department should be assessed the same amount each month, and since that time they have paid one dollar each into the pension fund each month.

In addition to the assessment of one dollar of each month's salary of the members of the police department, they get a small per cent of the taxes that are paid into the county treasurer, which according to the last report, is the largest amount that was collected for the benefits of the fund. Money is obtained from various other sources for the maintenance of this fund, one of the most prominent being the rewards that are offered for the apprehension of fugitives from justice, from which they obtained \$812.20 during the last year. Other sources are matured bonds, premiums on bonds, interest from banks, fees and donations from the public.

The next thing in order was to find a judicious investment for the money paid into the fund, and it was invested in bonds and loaned out where it would draw good interest with ample security.

The first beneficiary of the police pension fund was Emma Orlopp, widow of Richard S. Orlopp, who died March 12, 1899, and has been on the pension list continually since that time, drawing \$30 each month. Since then the number of deaths in the police department has brought the list of beneficiaries up to a total of 74, including the members of the department that have been retired from the service.

There are many firms and men in private life that make yearly donations to the fund of amounts ranging from \$1 to \$100, some of the larger donations coming each year from the Kahn Tailoring Company. The Vonegut Hardware Company has made some very substantial donations to the fund in the past, as well as Albert Lieber of the Indianapolis Brewing Company, who was one of the early donaters to the fund.



HENRY BURRIS,
Sergeant of Police.



JOHN BOYLAN,
Sergeant of Police.



CHAS. METCALFE,
Sergeant of Police.

Police Pension Fund—Continued

The Indianapolis Gas Company has been a very liberal contributor for several years, and when the American National Bank moved into their new building on the corner of Market and Pennsylvania street on Sunday, and there were a number of officers assigned to guard their property they made a donation of \$50 to the fund.

LIST OF BENEFICIARIES

NAME	Placed on Roll	Per Month	Annual	Time Expires	NAME	Placed on Roll	Per Month	Annual	Time Expires
Timothy Splan.....Retired	April 24, 1907	\$50	\$600		Mrs. Ella Rockafellow, Widow	Mar. 22, 1908	\$30	\$360	
Al Fleckel.....	April 25, 1908	50	600		Mrs. Roseline Huhn.....	June 17, 1908	30	360	
William Scheigert.....	Jan. 1, 1909	50	600		Mrs. Cora Beckman.....	Nov. 16, 1908	30	360	
George A. Taffe.....	Jan. 1, 1912	50	600		Mrs. Mamie Russell.....	Oct. 6, 1906	30	360	
Michael Raftery.....	Jan. 1, 1912	50	600		Mrs. Joseph Krupp.....	May 1, 1910	30	360	
David S. Richards.....	Jan. 1, 1912	50	600		Mrs. Effie T. Manford.....	April 2, 1906	30	360	
Edward Harris.....	April 30, 1907	50	600		Mrs. Florence Bray.....	Feb. 13, 1909	30	360	
George Barlow.....	Oct. 1, 1911	50	200		Mrs. Maria Panse.....	Nov. 8, 1906	25	300	
Carter Temple.....Pension	April 26, 1900	40	480	Died April 17, 1912	Miss Martha Petticord, Sister	Oct. 2, 1906	20	240	
Frank Wilson.....	April 1, 1906	40	480		Mrs. Cora Quack.....Widow	Feb. 1, 1910	30	60	Dropped Mar. 1, 1912
Edward Wheeler.....	Aug. 18, 1909	40	480		Mrs. Minnie Lancaster.....	Mar. 1, 1912	30	300	
Albert Scribner.....	Jan. 1, 1912	40	480		Mrs. Ione McKinney.....	April 1, 1912	30	270	
Albert P. Miller.....	Jan. 1, 1912	40	480		Mrs. Rilda Barlow.....	May 1, 1912	30	240	
Robert Lyons.....	Jan. 1, 1912	40	480		Mrs. Mamie A. Christ.....	June 1, 1912	30	210	
Joseph O'Connor.....	Jan. 1, 1912	40	480		Mrs. Antoinette Campbell.....	July 1, 1912	30	180	
Nich. Hoffbauer.....	Jan. 1, 1912	40	480		Mrs. Sarah E. McCarty.....	Sept. 15, 1912	30	105	
Thomas Griffin.....	Jan. 1, 1912	40	480		Walker M. Bray.....Minor	Feb. 13, 1909	6	54	Expired Sept. 29, 1912
Thomas Dugan.....	Aug. 1, 1911	40	480		Henry S. Bray.....	Feb. 13, 1909	6	72	Expires Jan. 23, 1917
James Crabtree.....	Jan. 1, 1912	40	480		John E. Bray.....	Feb. 13, 1909	6	72	" Nov. 11, 1918
James D. Hollenbeck.....	Sept. 1, 1911	10	10	Died Jan. 22, 1912	James R. Manford.....	April 2, 1906	6	72	" July 18, 1919
George F. Bradley.....	Sept. 1, 1912	40	160		Curtis E. Manford.....	April 2, 1906	6	72	" June 22, 1917
Timothy F. Feeney.....	Oct. 1, 1912	30	90		Franklin J. I. Russell.....	Oct. 6, 1906	6	72	" Feb. 5, 1917
Mrs. Emma Orlopp.....Widow	Mar. 12, 1909	30	360		Miss Mary K. Russell.....	Oct. 6, 1906	6	72	" June 21, 1922
Mrs. Anna M. Kurtz.....	Sept. 14, 1901	30	360		Miss Ruby Rockafellow.....	Nov. 16, 1908	6	72	" Mar. 2, 1920
Mrs. Essie Thornton.....	June 18, 1900	30	270	Died Sept. 25, 1912	Miss Ruth Rockafellow.....	Mar. 22, 1908	6	72	" Dec. 21, 1915
Mrs. Mollie Jackson.....	July 3, 1905	30	360		Miss Ruth Krupp.....	June 17, 1908	6	48	Expired Aug. 22, 1912
Mrs. Jane G. Tieben.....	Sept. 6, 1905	30	360		Miss Josephine R. Krupp.....	May 1, 1910	6	72	Expires June 6, 1922
Mrs. Marinda Dolby.....	July 14, 1906	30	360		Miss Ruth Quack.....	Aug. 1, 1910	6	72	" July 10, 1926
Mrs. Josephine Vaughn.....	Aug. 17, 1907	30	360		Miss May E. Barrows.....	Feb. 1, 1910	6	12	Dropped Mar. 1, 1912
Mrs. Frederick Spearing.....	Feb. 1, 1910	30	360		Miss Mildred McKinney.....	June 4, 1911	6	114	Expires Dec. 6, 1924
Mrs. Samuel Irish.....	June 17, 1909	30	360		Miss Pearl McKinney.....	April 1, 1912	6	54	" Feb. 26, 1916
Mrs. Martha Low.....	Oct. 21, 1908	30	360		Miss Mary McKinney.....	April 1, 1912	6	54	" April 27, 1917
Mrs. Simpson Hart.....	Jan. 1, 1910	30	360		Miss Myrtle Christ.....	June 1, 1912	6	42	" Nov. 7, 1921
Mrs. Minnie Bolin.....	June 1, 1910	30	360		Philip Christ.....	June 1, 1912	6	18	Expired Aug. 31, 1912
Mrs. Millie Carter.....	Aug. 1, 1910	30	360		Miss May Alexander.....	May 15, 1912	6	44	Expires Dec. 13, 1922
Mrs. Josephine Rader.....	Mar. 4, 1909	30	360						
Mrs. John Long.....	Sept. 1, 1911	30	360						
Mrs. Florence Lund.....	Dec. 1, 1911	30	360						
					Total Pensions.....\$21,249 00				



ALBERT RAY,
Sergeant of Police.



H. M. FRANKLIN,
Sergeant of Police.



HENRY SANDMANN,
Sergeant of Police.

Deceased Members

The following named patrolmen were lost to the department by death since the Pension Fund was established:

Richard S. Orlopp.....	Died	March	12, 1899	Samuel F. Irish.....	Died	June	7, 1909
Benjamin Thornton	"	June	1, 1900	Simpson Hart	"	Dec.	7, 1909
William F. Blumberg.....	"	July	22, 1901	Charles Quack	"	Jan.	30, 1910
John F. Kurtz.....	"	Sept.	14, 1901	Frederick Spearing	"	Feb.	6, 1910
Henry Pope	"	April	6, 1902	Joseph Krupp	"	April	19, 1910
Mrs. Serena Pope.....	"	May	14, 1903	Frank Bolen	"	May	10, 1910
Newton Jackson	"	July	3, 1905	Daniel Carter	"	July	15, 1910
Garrett H. Tieben.....	"	Sept.	6, 1905	Arthur Barrows	"	June	4, 1911
Miller J. Laporte	"	Nov.	17, 1905	John Long	"	Aug.	30, 1911
George C. Manford.....	"	April	2, 1906	Perry Lund	"	Nov.	26, 1911
William E. Dolby.....	"	July	14, 1906	James D. Hollenbeck.....	"	Jan.	22, 1912
Charles J. Russell.....	"	Oct.	1, 1906	David R. Lancaster.....	"	Feb.	22, 1912
Edward J. Petticord.....	"	Oct.	2, 1906	John McKinney.....	"	March	31, 1912
James Panse	"	Nov.	8, 1906	George Barlow	"	April	17, 1912
James E. Vaughn.....	"	Aug.	7, 1907	Henry Christ	"	May	18, 1912
Charles W. Rockafellow.....	"	March	22, 1908	Joseph Alexander	"	May	20, 1912
Peter A. Huhn.....	"	June	17, 1908	Robert Campbell	"	June	18, 1912
Mrs. Ellen J. Laporte.....	"	Sept.	10, 1908	John McCarty	"	Sept.	3, 1912
John Low	"	Oct.	21, 1908	Essie M. Thornton.....	"	Sept.	25, 1912
William F. Beckman.....	"	Nov.	16, 1908	Andrew Johnson	"	Dec.	21, 1912
Edward S. Bray.....	"	Feb.	13, 1909	Shiverall Rucker	"	April	17, 1913
John Rader	"	March	4, 1909				



JOSEPH STEINRUCK,
Sergeant of Police.



JOHN HETT,
Sergeant of Police.



SAMUEL BLUMBERG
Sergeant of Police.

History of Sergeants—Continued

Sergeant Rairden was appointed a district patrolman May 9, 1906, and May 1, 1912, was promoted to sergeant.

Sergeant Fred Winkler was appointed district patrolman July 8, 1908; May 1, 1912, was made a sergeant.

Sergeant Harley Reed was appointed a district patrolman April 18, 1906; October 4, 1911, was made a bicycle man, and September 11, 1912, was made a sergeant.

Sergeant Frank Anderson was appointed district patrolman January 14, 1903, and was made sergeant February 2, 1910.

Sergeant Henry J. Burris was appointed district patrolman January 14, 1903, and was made a sergeant April 6, 1910.

Sergeant Samuel Blumberg was appointed district patrolman January 14, 1903, and April 27, 1910, was promoted to corner man, and at his own request, July 27, 1910, was reduced to patrolman, and on August 2, 1911, was made a sergeant.

Sergeant Harry M. Franklin was appointed district patrolman March 10, 1909, and served as drill master until January 31, 1912, when he was made a sergeant.

Sergeant Samuel Gaddis was appointed district patrolman November 16, 1904, on December 28, 1910, was made sergeant, and is now acting under orders of Judge Collins in the city court.

Sergeant Charles P. Metcalfe was appointed a district patrolman January 14, 1903, and was later made a sergeant in charge of the mounted squad.

Sergeant Alfred Ray was appointed district patrolman August 16, 1905, and was made corner man January 1, 1908, and February 24, 1909, was made a sergeant.

Sergeant Frank E. Row was appointed a district patrolman March 28, 1906, and was promoted to bicycle man April 1, 1909, and was made sergeant April 6, 1910.

Sergeant Jesse Streit was appointed a district patrolman April 29, 1891, and February 15, 1897, was commended by the Board of Public Safety for meritorious services, and February 21, 1906, he was made a sergeant.



FRED WINKLER,
Sergeant of Police.



SAMUEL RAIRDEN,
Sergeant of Police.



HARLEY REED,
Sergeant of Police.

History of Sergeants—Continued

Sergeant Jesse A. Sanders was appointed a district patrolman April 12, 1905, June 28, 1911 was made a bicycle man, and January 23, 1912 was made a sergeant.

Sergeant Walter S. White was appointed a district patrolman March 30, 1897, and was made a sergeant November 6, 1907.

Sergeant John Boylan was appointed a district patrolman on the old Metropolitan Police Force. October 21, 1897, was made a sergeant. October 20, 1903 was made a captain. January 3, 1905, was made a sergeant.

Sergeant William Dever was appointed August 20, 1902, was made a corner man January 1, 1908, and was made a sergeant January 3, 1912.

Sergeant James D. Hagerty was appointed a district patrolman December 3, 1897, October 22, 1903 was made a sergeant.

Sergeant Green Hagerman was appointed on the old Metropolitan Police Force, and was made a sergeant January 5, 1910.

Sergeant John M. Hett was appointed district patrolman January 20, 1904, April 1, 1909 was promoted to bicycle man, and January 31, 1912 was made a sergeant.

Sergeant Joseph Steinruch was appointed a district patrolman on the old Metropolitan Police Force, and on February 6, 1906 was promoted to barn foreman with the rank of sergeant.

Sergeant Henry W. Sandmann was appointed December 15, 1899; June 26, 1903, was made a sergeant; May 2, 1906, was promoted to lieutenant, and April 6, 1910 was made a sergeant.



WM. DEVER,
Sergeant of Police.



CHAS. T. SISLOFF,
Secretary to Superintendent Hyland.



J. A. SANDERS,
Sergeant of Police.

History of Detective Sergeants

Adolph A. Asch, born in Strasbourg, Alsace-Lorraine, 1860; came to the United States in 1882; appointed on Metropolitan Police Department, February 8, 1888; promoted to Detective Department in 1897, for efficiency in service, arresting and convicting a gang of safe blowers in West Indianapolis. Later worked on the celebrated grave robbery cases which caused great sensation of national scope, and arrested 31 offenders connected with cases above. Promoted captain of police January, 1906; appointed to detective department in 1910.

Detective Herman Radamacher was appointed a district patrolman September 28, 1904, and was made a detective December 18, 1912.

Detective Chauncey A. Manning was appointed a district patrolman December 19, 1898, and was made a detective March 14, 1902.

Detective Henry J. Askin was appointed a district patrolman December 15, 1899, and was promoted to detective January 2, 1907.

Detective Martin Haley was appointed a district patrolman December 15, 1897, and was made a detective January 18, 1901.

Detective K. A. DeRossette was appointed a district patrolman August 6, 1902, and was made a detective April 5, 1910.

Detective Iley Lowe was appointed a district patrolman January 8, 1895, and was made a detective March 29, 1911.

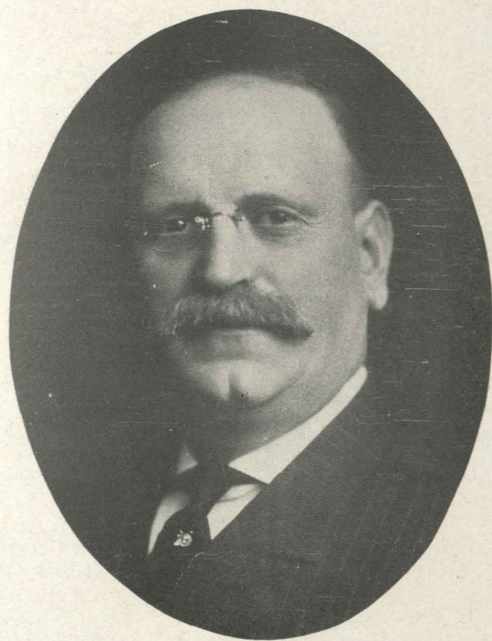
Detective George E. Stewart was appointed a district patrolman July 11, 1906, and was made a detective August 2, 1911.

Detective George M. Stewart was appointed a district patrolman December 7, 1904, and was made a detective December 18, 1912.

Detective Harry Ulery was appointed a district patrolman September 19, 1906, and was made a detective December 18, 1912.

Detective James Cronin was appointed a district patrolman April 19, 1894, and was made a detective February 28, 1905.

Detective Charles F. Dawson was appointed a district patrolman on the old Metropolitan police force, and at the time of the charter was made a captain, and was made a detective April 6, 1910.



ADOLPH ASCH,
Detective Sergeant.



C. A. MANNING,
Detective Sergeant.



HERMAN RADAMACHER,
Detective Sergeant.

History of Detective Sergeants—Continued

Detective John W. Morgan was appointed a district patrolman December 15, 1897, and was made a detective February 9, 1898.

Detective Samuel S. Gerber was appointed a district patrolman July 2, 1895, and was made a detective February 9, 1898.

Detective Frank Duncan was appointed a district patrolman December 7, 1897, and was made a detective November 24, 1909.

Detective Elmer F. Hall was appointed a district patrolman August 20, 1902, and was made a detective April 6, 1910.

Detective William Larsh was appointed a district patrolman March 30, 1897, and was made a detective December 30, 1903.

Detective John Mullin was appointed a district patrolman January 14, 1903, and was made a detective February 2, 1910.

Detective Otto Simon was appointed a district patrolman May 5, 1899, and was made a detective February 10, 1904.

Detective Michael J. Sullivan was appointed a district patrolman December 15, 1899, and was made a detective December 13, 1911.

Detective Hugh Dugan was appointed a district patrolman February 20, 1901, and was made a detective December 18, 1912.

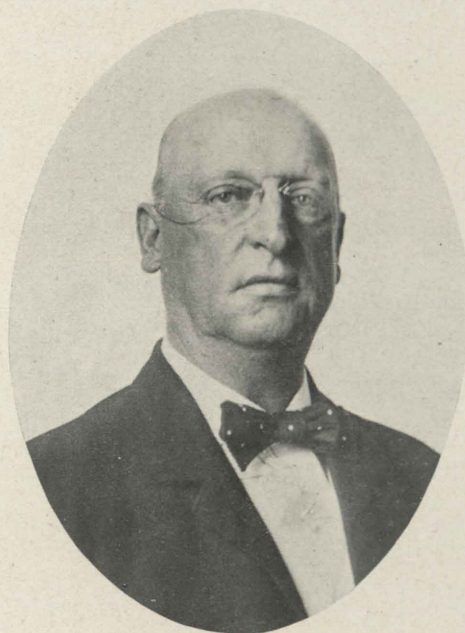
Detective Michael Glenn was appointed a district patrolman October 16, 1909, and was made a detective December 18, 1912.

Detective Patrick Roche was appointed a district patrolman May 9, 1906, and was made a detective December 18, 1912.

Detective Fred Simon was appointed a district patrolman May 9, 1906, and was made a detective December 18, 1912.



S. S. GERBER,
Detective Sergeant.



JOHN MORGAN,
Detective Sergeant.



FRANK DUNCAN,
Detective Sergeant.

History of Officers of the Police Department

Charles T. Sisloff, private secretary to Superintendent Hyland, was appointed to the Police Department last August, with the rank of Secretary of Police.

This place is one that the responsibility attending it is very great, as he is the man who does all the buying for the department, makes up the payroll twice each month, pays all the bills and attends to all the other duties of the office, and at the same time keeps away the many curious people who try to see his superior officer.

Detective Jacob Kurtz, "King of Indiana Avenue," was first appointed on the Police Force in 1883, but declined the position for various reasons, but later, in 1888, when the Union Station was completed, he was appointed special officer, and assigned to duty around the station, and in 1894 was appointed to the Indianapolis Police Force as a district patrolman.

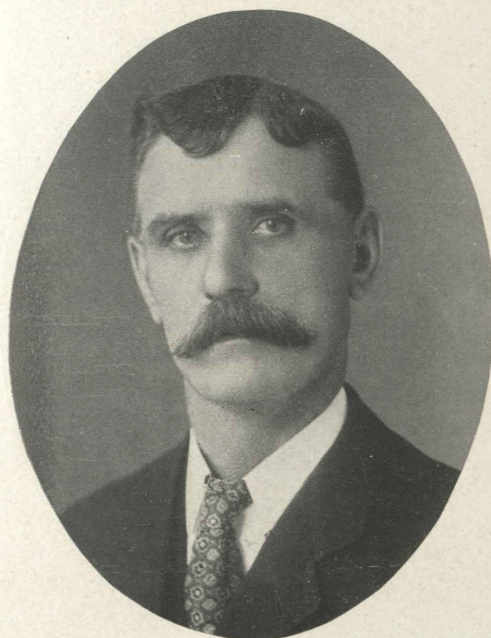
After being a district patrolman for about seven years, he was made county jailer for three years, and when his time expired there, he was made a detective, where he has remained since.

Detective Kurtz probably has more staunch friends among criminals of the underworld than any other officer on the force, and attributes their loyalty to him to the fact that he is on the square with them at all times, and when he makes one of them a promise they can always depend on it.

He also has the distinction of arresting sixty-two murderers during his connection with the Detective Department, nine of which were from Kentucky, in one year.

Charles T. McIntire, who has charge of the records in the Detective Department, was appointed as clerk in the Detective Department at the beginning of the first Bookwalter administration and has been in the Detective Department continuously since then. After serving as captain in the Spanish-American war, and on his return here he was appointed to the police force and assigned to duty in the Detective Department, and formerly being a telegraph operator and being in the insurance business, was made detective sergeant and assigned as record clerk. They installed a telegraph system for his use, and it has greatly aided in the efficiency of the department.

Harry Connor was appointed as a clerk in the Detective Department shortly after the department was established in its present quarters, and was later appointed a district patrolman, and assigned to duty as a clerk in the Detective Department, with the rank of patrolman.



MARTIN HALEY,
Detective Sergeant.



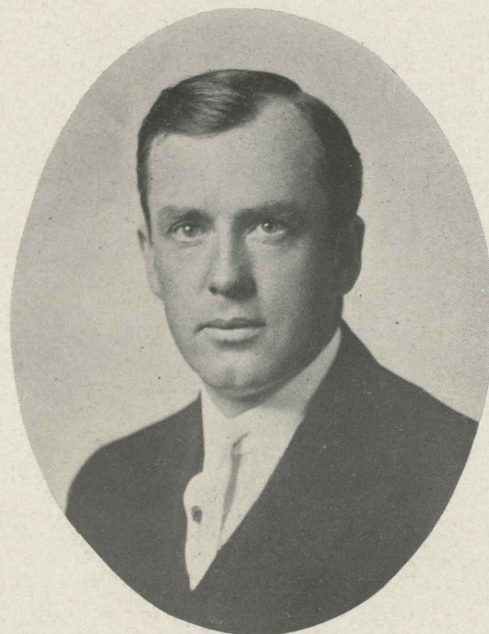
HENRY ASKINS,
Detective Sergeant.



OTTO SIMON,
Detective Sergeant.



K. A. DeROSSETTE,
Detective Sergeant.



HARRY CONNOR.
Clerk in Detective Department.



J. CRONIN,
Detective Sergeant.



CHAS. McINTIRE,
Detective Sergeant.



JAC. KURTZ,
Detective Sergeant.



FRED SIMON,
Detective Sergeant.



C. F. DAWSON,
Detective Sergeant.



PATRICK ROCHE,
Detective Sergeant.



HARRY ULERY,
Detective Sergeant.



MICHAEL GLENN,
Detective Sergeant.



GEO. E. STEWART,
Detective Sergeant.



ILEY LOWE,
Detective Sergeant.



A. J. STEPHANS,
Custodian.



HUGH DUGAN,
Detective Sergeant.



WM. LARSH,
Detective Sergeant.



JOHN MULLIN,
Detective Sergeant.



E. F. HALL,
Detective Sergeant.



M. J. SULLIVAN,
Detective Sergeant.

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SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
STEAMSHIP TICKETS
FOREIGN EXCHANGE

CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000
SURPLUS, - 950,000

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AMERICAN CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Established
1899

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

H. M. WOOLLEN, President

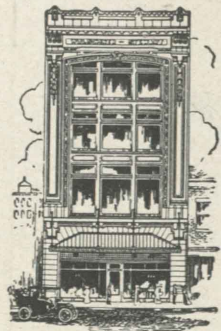
Non-Participating

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT—DECEMBER 31, 1912

Insurance in Force over	\$33,650,000
Increase (paid for basis) over	4,461,000
Assets over	3,550,000
Increase 1912 over	350,000
Deposited with Auditor of State for security of Policyholders over	3,370,000
Increase 1912 over	382,364

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We will take your Piano
in exchange

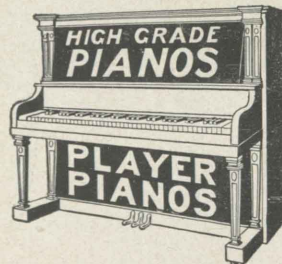


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LEADING
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"Chickering"--"Vose"--"Welte"
"Wulschner"--"Cameron"
and others.

OUR MOTTO:—Highest Quality at
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SAMPLE PIANOS, \$165.00 UP
Second-hand Pianos For Less



VICTROLA
\$15. up, Sold on Easy Payments

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INDIANA'S LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE

RUNNING WATER IN ALL ROOMS
SHOWER AND TUB BATHS ON EVERY FLOOR

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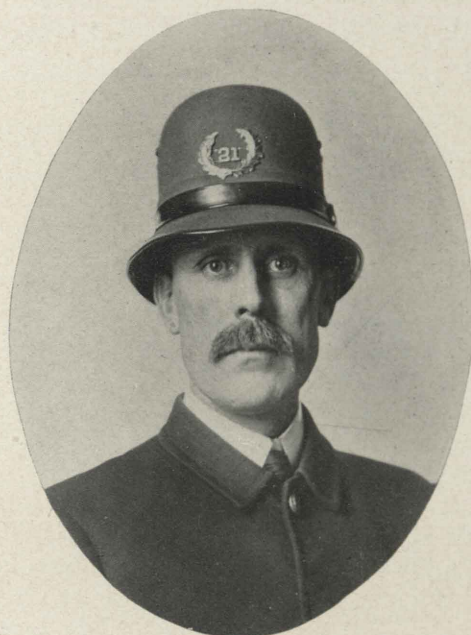
124 to 132 East Ohio St.

PHONES { 3637 - R New
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Indianapolis, Ind.



G. H. STEWART,
Detective Sergeant.



SAMUEL GADDIS,
Clerk in Probation Department.



WM. PAULSELL,
Bailiff.

Gamewell System of the Department

The Indianapolis Police Department has one of the most complete and efficient Gamewell systems in use today. It is known as the complete Gamewell system and consists of the district boxes covering the entire city.

The system is so arranged that if a district patrolman is compelled to turn in a riot call, that he can get help in the short space of five minutes in any part of the city, as the call goes direct to the alarm headquarters on the third floor of the police headquarters. The headquarters are probably one of the most elaborate and best-appointed in the country, ample provisions having been made for every condition that may arise, so that the system is absolutely infallible, regardless of any circumstances.

In the headquarters all the recording instruments and transmitting instruments are located with the storage batteries, which operate the system.

Every call is recorded permanently on a tape, which is kept by the operator as a record.

The method of making a call through the Gamewell system is very simple. When the door to the box is opened there is a hand or indicator that is shifted to the call the officer is desirous of making, then a lever is pulled down, thus registering the call on the tape at the headquarters.

This system was installed in 1897 and 1898 at a cost of \$60,000, and from time to time there have been many improvements made, as the growth of the department demanded, until it is second to none in the country.

All the wires in this system within an area of the mile square at the center of the city are underground, while those outside are elevated on poles. The following signals are used in the call system outside the regular number of the various call box numbers:

The first call on the indicating lever is for a fast wagon, which is a riot call. Then the next is for a slow wagon, such as is turned in by an officer making an arrest, when he sends his prisoner to the station house. Next is the ambulance, and then the telephone call, and then the number of the various police districts.



GAMEWELL SYSTEM AT HEADQUARTERS.

Lew Cooper, Pride of the Police

Lew Cooper, pride of the police!

He is not a "copper" with blue and polished brass. He wears no epaulets nor spangles. But he swings along a district and covers more territory than a score of two-legged city guards, and he has brains and brawn and speed and stamina. He knows not fear and Old Faithful is his nature and his real name. He is the ranking horse of the Indianapolis equestrian squad.

Lew Cooper came from the blue grass pastures of Kentucky, where he kicked his heels aloft, acquired a name for being unmanageable and grew a glossy coat of gray. The blood of rare good saddle horses ran in his veins, and he was looked over often by prospective buyers from the north. Thus it was not strange that Lew Cooper, a nameless, nettlesome colt, should come to Indianapolis with a nondescript shipment to George Connelly, a dealer in saddle horses.

It was in Connelly's stables that Fate and Sergeant P. Metcalfe found Lew Cooper and thereafter the gray colt was doomed to the service of the public for life. Another less favored horse and \$300 "to boot" put the gray beauty in the municipal stables, and gave him a name. For Lew Cooper, then chairman of the Board of Public Safety, he was named, at once.

Lew Cooper was as nervous as a highstrung school girl, and was ready for a race with every rumble of a street car when first a blue-clad leg was thrown over his back. In a street crowd, amid traffic rumble and roar, Lew Cooper, at the age of five years, was more dangerous to life and limb than the rioters. His training began on the outskirts of the city. Gradually Lew Cooper came down town.

Sergeant Metcalfe has made a high school horse and a mighty efficient police machine out of the gray colt, now a ten-year-old trained police horse. No parade is complete unless headed by the high-stepping, gray beauty. Lew Cooper steps to music and enjoys it. He stands like a rock on command or plunges playfully and with due care with shoulders against a line of crowding humanity to push it backward. He knows how to put menace without violence into his work, and his is a mark that other police mounts aim to equal. He knows hard work, too, for pounding over city pavements after runaways or autos is not a cinch, and the life of a police horse is not an easy one. But Lew Cooper takes it all in a day's work and arches his neck and steps always with the spurning grace of the thoroughbred he is. He poses well for his photo and has become so used to it that he doubtless thinks it a part of his work.

Lew Cooper has now served five years on the force and is at his best. There are years of usefulness ahead of him and Metcalfe says there should be a provision made for a horse pension for Lew and others like him. That pension should include acres of pasture land and meadows—blue grass meadows, perhaps—in dear Old Kentucky, where, as a gray colt, Lew Cooper kicked his heels and whiled away the long summer days.

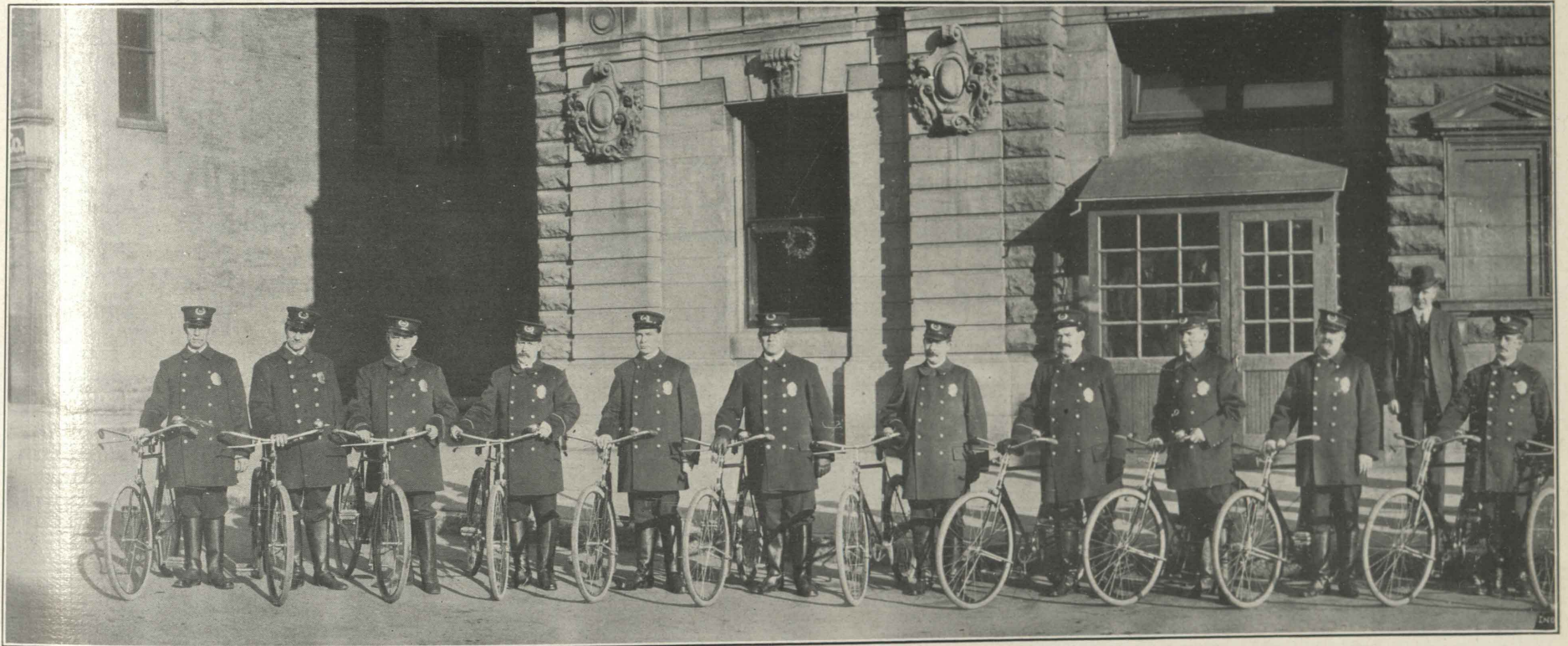
LEW COOPER,
Pride of Indianapolis
Police Force,



His Owner,
Sergeant Metcalfe.



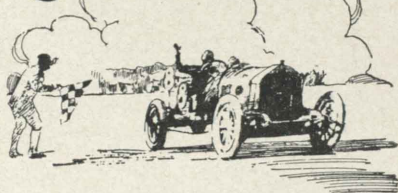
INDIANAPOLIS POLICE BICYCLE SQUAD.



INDIANAPOLIS POLICE BICYCLE SQUAD.

STOCK CHAMPION

National 40
**INTERNATIONAL
CHAMPION**



500 miles—81.72 m. p. h. running average.

**WORLD'S
CHAMPION CAR**
MADE IN INDIANAPOLIS

Electric Starter.
Electric Lights.
Center Control.
Left Side Drive.

FIVE MODELS:
\$2,750 to \$3,400

National Motor Vehicle Co.

SALES BRANCH — 426 NORTH CAPITOL AVENUE

COMPLIMENTS
OF

Home Brewing Co.

INDIANAPOLIS,

INDIANA.



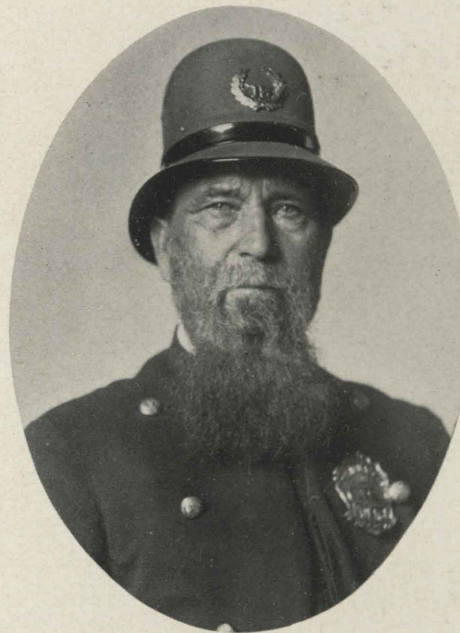
**SMITH'S
CAFE AND
BUFFET**



For good foods, good fellowship, good cheer, smacks and smiles,
go to Indiana's most popular. Our cuisine is unexcelled
in the city. Our service De Luxe is unsurpassed,
and our foods are the very freshest and
latest that the market affords.

SMITH'S

39 and 41 North Illinois Street, - Indianapolis



MICHAEL RAFFERTY

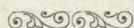
Michael Rafferty, who is one of the oldest men in the Police Department in point of service, and who was recently retired on a pension, has the distinction of being the only member of the Police Department to wear a beard. Rafferty was a member of the old Democratic Police Force when many of the members wore beards of various lengths and colors, and when the rule was made several years ago for the members of the department to cut their whiskers off, "Mike" put up the argument that he had never had his face shaved, and that he was very proud of the beard, and that he did not like to have it "cropped," and finally the Superintendent issued a special order to allow him to wear the beard, and there has been a similar order issued by each succeeding superintendent to the same effect.

MEET ME AT THE

Indianapolis Light and Heat Company's

DISPLAY ROOM

BLOT OUT YOUR TROUBLES
and absorb the pleasures of housekeeping
EVERY DAY OF THE MONTH
by using electrical household appliances.



INDIANAPOLIS LIGHT AND HEAT COMPANY

Phones 477

48 MONUMENT PLACE

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Stegemeier Bros.

CAFE AND BUFFET



17 and 19 North Illinois Street

...Indianapolis

Compliments of . . .

Orpheum Hotel

BAR AND CAFE

No. 127 North Delaware Street

New Phone, 3523

Old Phone, Main 6720

ALBERT DANKE,
PROP.

Old Bill Shakespeare Said:

"Put Money in Thy Purse"

And long before, and ever since, everybody has been trying to do it, with varying success.

It is not difficult to "put money in thy purse," but it is a pretty stiff job to keep it there.

Keeping **part** of it there will help some.

Now let us tell you how to do it!

If you are buying furniture buy it at Wheeler's—way out on East Washington Street—and you'll have a **fourth** or a **third** of the money you expected to spend left in "thy purse." And here the "why" of it.

The Wheeler store is way out where rents are cheap—ridiculously cheap compared with the fashionable downtown stores—and this rent saving and the great buying power of the Wheeler chain of stores enables them to sell standard, trade-marked furniture at from 25 to 30 per cent less than the big stores charge for "no-name" makes.

Do you get us?

Wheeler Bros. Furniture Co.

511-513 EAST WASHINGTON ST.

Stolen Property



A pirate's cave in the days of old might be suggested by the interior of the basement at Central Police Station, where unclaimed stolen property finds a storage place until it is sold at the spring auction, to add a doubtful sum to the Pension Fund of the police.

A detective and student of criminals once said there is nothing in the world that some thief will not steal. A look around the storage room at the Central Station, and five minutes' conversation with Sergeant Joseph Stephans, custodian, would convince any skeptic this is true. There one finds every article known to manufacture or growth. There are weapons of all kinds, ages and makes, household goods of every description, vehicles, and parts of vehicles, brass and iron in the rough, rags and tags, scores of bicycles, pieces of fence, potatoes, carrots, and in fact, every portable object a thief might run away with in a year's time. Only the more valuable jewelry is kept in a safe. Sergeant Stephans, gets all the rest.

The spring cleaning out of the rooms, when the auction is held, is an interesting time. Now and then the salesmen discover valuable articles in suit cases or bundles, which have been held in the storage room. The finest clothing is sometimes discovered in a suit case purloined by a station thief. The stuff is held and all inquirers are privileged to look it over in searching for property stolen from them. It brings varied prices, from three cents to thirty dollars, when the auction is held.

Steel Die and
Copper Plate



Engraving
and Printing

IF IT'S USED IN AN OFFICE
BURFORD
HAS IT

PRINTING
LITHOGRAPHING



BLANK BOOKS
STATIONERY

OFFICE DESKS, CHAIRS AND FILING DEVICES

WILLIAM B. BURFORD

38-40 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET :: :: INDIANAPOLIS

THE STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

ADMITTED ASSETS.	Dec. 31, 1912.	LIABILITIES.	
Real estate (Home office building)	\$1,200,000.00	Reinsurance reserves	\$9,929,500.00
Other real estate	2,848.44	Premiums and interest paid in advance	76,069.32
First mortgage loans	7,087,367.50	Dividends accrued (not yet due)	49,654.99
Loans on company's policies	3,013,984.69	Taxes, commissions and current ac-	
Renewal premium notes	70,103.18	counts accrued	61,916.32
Bonds	207,613.60	All other liabilities	169,087.11
Cash in office and banks	243,403.10	Total liabilities	\$10,286,227.74
Interest and rents, due and accrued	111,970.23	Unassigned surplus	1,767,528.01
Other admitted assets	116,465.01		
Total admitted assets	\$12,053,755.75	Total	\$12,053,755.75

RESULTS EXTRAORDINARY.

1. Total Receipts from Interest and Rents in 1912	\$664,443.46
Total Death Claims, less reinsurance, paid in 1912	611,469.27
Excess of Interest and Rents Over Death Claims	\$52,974.19
2. Total Amount Paid to Beneficiaries in 1912	\$611,469.27
Total Premium Paid on Same	172,620.84
Profit to Beneficiaries	\$438,848.43
3. Unassigned Surplus December 31, 1912	\$1,767,528.01
Unassigned Surplus December 30, 1911	1,502,954.17
Increase in Surplus in 1912	\$264,573.84

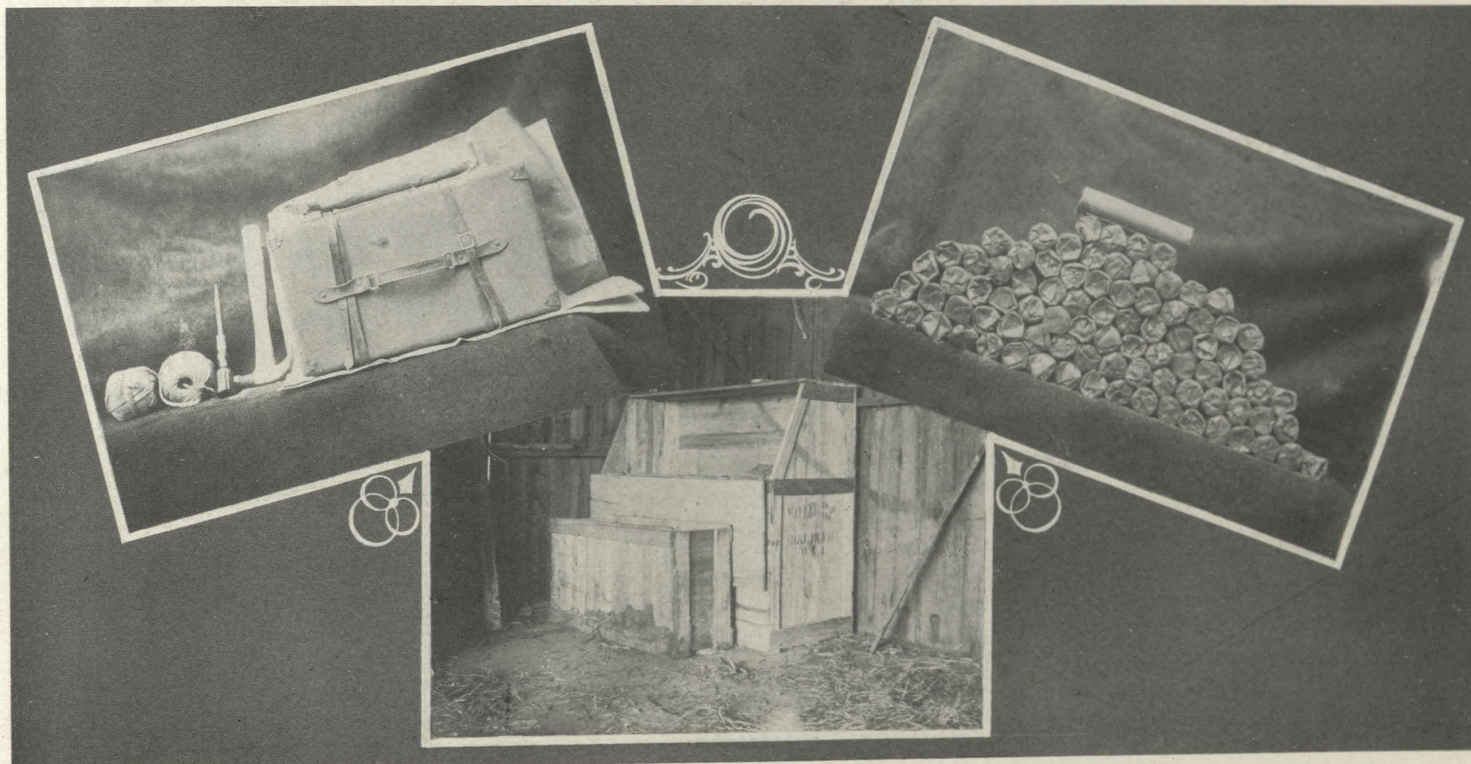
Not The Oldest,
Not The Largest, **JUST THE BEST**

ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS IN SECURITIES

Deposited with the Auditor of State for the Sole Protection of Policyholders

\$1,070,500.00 MORE THAN THE AMOUNT REQUIRED BY LAW

Not The Oldest,
Not The Largest, **JUST THE BEST**



BOX DYNAMITE AND SUIT CASE.

During the investigation of the dynamite outrages and the arrest of the secretary of the Structural Iron and Bridge Workers' Union, which attracted attention throughout the United States, the detective department of Indianapolis "dug up" some of the most damaging evidence against the iron workers of any who were working on the case.

In the dynamite outfit that they confiscated, was a suit case in which an alarm clock and the batteries were so arranged and connected with the nitroglycerine that they could explode a charge at any moment they desired. They would first set the clock for the time they wanted the "job" to come off, and then carry the suit case containing the "soup," as they called it, to the place designated and deposit it and make their "get-away."

At the time of their arrest, the officers found in the basement of the American Central Life Building, where the Iron Workers' headquarters were located, a large quantity of the explosive, clocks, fuse and the suit cases that were made especially for the carrying of this deadly explosive from one point to another.

The above illustrations are from photographs made from the dynamite and equipment that were confiscated at the time of the arrest of these desperate criminals.

The suit case and a part of the dynamite were found in the basement of the American Central Life Building, while the rest was found in storage in the piano box in the barn on a farm that was rented by Mr. D. Jones, a few miles west of the city limits. The piano box shown in this illustration contained about eighty pounds of the explosive.

Compliments of...

*The R. W. Furnas
Ice Cream Co.*

127-133 North Alabama Street

Indianapolis



ROYAL LAUNDRY

R. P. REINHART, MANAGER

42 to 46 West North Street

PHONES { Main 1118
New 2777

TRY OUR SOFT-WATER-AND-
NO-ACID WASHING

MATINEE DAILY * * * * MATINEE DAILY

**B. F. KEITH'S
THEATRE**

INDIANAPOLIS

"The Playhouse of Indiana"

METROPOLITAN VAUDEVILLE

MATINEE DAILY * * * * MATINEE DAILY

COMPLIMENTS

J. T. Power & Son

502-504

North Delaware Street

Indianapolis, Ind.

 BOTH PHONES.

Police Sub-Stations



SUB-STATION No. 1.



SUB-STATION No. 2.

Although Indianapolis covered an area of thirty-one square miles which required police protection, prior to March, 1909, the city had but one police station.

It was necessary for the patrolmen to report to central station for roll call and then go to their districts, miles away. Under this arrangement the officers wasted considerable time and their districts were without protection. Many serious crimes were committed by members of the "fraternity" who knew just when the officers would not be on their "beats."

The entire squad of bicycle officers were stationed at headquarters, which is in the central part of the city. These officers numerous times would have to ride miles before reaching the scene of trouble, and oftentimes were in danger of bodily harm for the reason that they had been weakened and worn out by their hard, long ride. Many times they would be called from central station to some point on the outskirts of the city, and after attending to their case would call headquarters by telephone and be sent to some other extreme end of the city. This overwork caused a great deal of illness among the "boys," and was expensive to the city as their salaries are paid while sick.



WM. E. ENGLISH,
Ex-President Board of Safety.

PHONES 1097

ESTABLISHED 1832

The Horace F. Wood Transfer Company

45 and 47 MONUMENT PLACE

INDIANAPOLIS

Automobiles and Carriages

RUG AND CARPET DEPARTMENT

Oriental and Foreign Rugs a Specialty

Dyeing, Reshaping, Lifting and Laying

Scientific Equipment for Handling Silks, Broadcloth, Furs,
Gloves and Elaborately Trimmed Gowns

Gregg

The Garment Cleaner and Dyer of Indiana

OFFICES:

1124 PROSPECT ST. 30 THE CIRCLE

WORKS:

1117 BOONE ST. - - INDIANAPOLIS

533 Prospect } PHONES { 2216 Main
534 Prospect } { New 9063-K

Old Phone, Prospect 2156

LANGE & SON

✻ Florists ✻

Pot Plants, Cut Flowers, Bouquet and
Funeral Designs. Vase Fillings and
Yard Bedding Plants.

✻ ✻ ✻

Greenhouses, 2226 SOUTH MERIDIAN ST.
(Near Holy Cross Cemetery)

Floral Department, TOMLINSON HALL
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

New Phone, 1632

Old, Main 3262

FURNITURE

RUGS

THE OILAR BROTHERS CO.

203½ - 205 - 207½

East Washington Street

INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANA

Police Sub-Stations—Continued



SUB-STATION No. 3.



SUB-STATION No. 4.

Police sub-stations was a "hobby" of Robert Metzger, a former chief of police who worked untiringly in obtaining an appropriation from the city council for the establishment of these precinct stations. He was forced to meet argument upon argument, advanced by city officials who were opposed to the plan, but on the 1st day of March, 1909, the council appropriated the sum of \$1,897 for the establishment and equipment of four sub-stations. The sum set aside was extremely small for this purpose, and it was deemed best to rent houses in the districts in which the officials contemplated placing the stations. Four houses were rented at a rental of \$68. The cost of the equipment, such as beds, desks, etc., amounted to \$683.

The stations are located in the following places: 717 East Seventeenth street; the officers from this station covering the east and northeast sections of the city; 605 West St. Clair street, covering the western and northwestern territory; 1113 South West street, covering part of the south and the entire southwest sections, and at 1123 Prospect street, which covers the southeast and part of the southern districts.

There are from 14 to 26 patrolmen reporting to these stations and each quarters 4 bicycle officers and two desk men.

HEARSEY BICYCLES and BICYCLE TIRES

FOR YOU
YOUR BOY AND GIRL—OR

If you want an Auto or Supplies, you
cannot miss it at

Hearsey-Willis Co.

115-117 WEST MARKET STREET

Agents for the **HUPMOBILE.**

Compliments of —

The Quinn Realty and Investment Company

540 LEMCKE ANNEX

Main 5486

DIAMONDS

DIRECT FROM THE CUTTERS

We can save you the middleman's profit on every purchase you make.

Our guarantee is gilt-edge, and we are strictly one price.

For a Christmas present there is nothing so good as diamonds and jewelry, for they are a lifetime remembrance. While our store is not the largest, our stock of diamonds would be hard to duplicate. We have them mounted in the latest and most up-to-date jewelry ever made. The price of our diamond jewelry is from \$10 upward.

J. P. MULLALLY

Diamond Importer and Jeweler

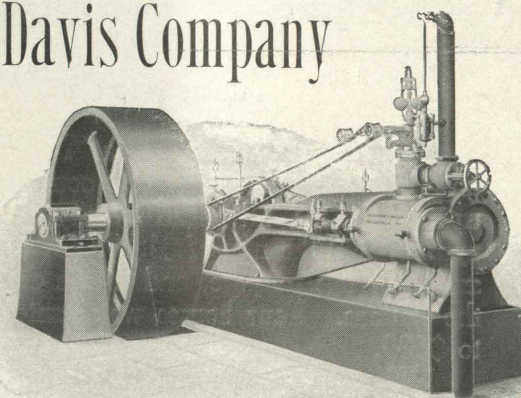
28 MONUMENT PLACE

The Sinker-Davis Company

ENGINES
BOILERS

AND

SAW MILL
MACHINERY



TELEPHONES 415

230-270 South Missouri St.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Roster of the Police Department

Hyland, Martin J.	Ray, Al.	Manning, C. A.	Gooch, E. E.	Feeney, Wm.
Coffin, Geo. V.	Row, Frank	Morgan, John	Groves, A. C.	Fletcher, H. R.
Crane, L. F.	Sanders, J. A.	Mullen, John	Groves, C. E.	Golnisch, Chas.
Holtz, W. A.	Sandmann, Henry	Simon, Otto	Haley, Danl.	Hanks, Geo.
Kruger, C. L.	Schwab, Frank	Stewart, Geo. E.	Hillman, Chas.	Hartsell, L.
Barmfuhrer, Chas.	Steinruck, Joseph	Sullivan, M. J.	Johnstone, Geo.	Hull, Wade
Corrigan, John	Streit, Jesse	Dugan, Hugh	Kearins, Jas.	Hyland, Robert
Kinney, Jerry	Weaver, C. L.	Glenn, M.	Poole, Chas.	Irick, Harry
Leet, I. R.	White, W. S.	Radamacher, Herman	Richter, Cliff.	Kitzmiller, John
Trusler, O. A.	Winkler, Fred	Roche, Pat.	Thompson, J. H.	Long, John
Anderson, Frank	Paulsell, Wm.	Simon, Fred.	Wells, J. B.	Morgan, Wm.
Belch, J. J.	Perrott, A. G.	Stephans, A. J.	Wilson, J. L.	Murphy, Maurice
Blumberg, Saml.	Asch, A.	Stewart, G. H.	Woodward, Wm.	Okey, J. B.
Boylan, John	Askins, Henry	Ulery, Harry	Gregorie, Ella	Pierce, K. W.
Burris, Henry	Cronin, J.	Bledsoe, Thos.	Reisner, Rena	Pressley, A. R.
Dever, Wm.	Dawson, C. F.	Gunsolus, Fred.	Whiteman, Elizabeth	Reidy, Thos.
Franklin, H. M.	DeRossette, K. A.	Merrill, O. A.	Mathey, Al	Rugenstein, Wm.
Gaddis, Saml.	Duncan, Frank	Bates, John	Smith, W. P.	Schlangen, Wm.
Hagerman, Greene	Gerber, S. S.	Bridewell, Harry	Stout, T. L.	Sheridan, Pat.
Hagerty, Jas.	Hall, E. F.	Carter, J. D.	Amsden, Fred	Stone, Geo.
Hett, John	Haley, Martin	Conway, Frank	Bastin, Wm.	Todd, Jas.
Metcalf, Chas.	Kurtz, Jac.	Corcoran, Tim	Brady, Wm.	Trimpe, Ben.
Milam, W. B.	Larsh, Wm.	Dugan, John	Coleman, Walter	Washburn, Harry
Rairden, Saml.	Lowe, Iley	Free, S.	Dillane, Pat.	Wilson, Wm.
Reed, Harley	McIntire, Chas.	Gillespie, Saml.	Englebright, Emmet	Admire, Jas.

THE SEARCHLIGHT UTILITY RETURN-FLUE FLOOR HEATER

Is the only hard coal base burner on earth equipped with the J. B. Howard Combustion.

The following are only a few of the many features that no other hard coal base burner on earth has:

First—Saves one ton of hard coal out of every two tons it burns over every other hard coal base burner on earth.

Second—Heats three times the space any base burner on earth will heat.

Third—You can get up in the morning, when the weather is zero or twenty below, heating eight rooms, and there will not be one degree variation in the temperature.

Fourth—Fill the stove with coal at night only, when the weather is zero, or twenty below.

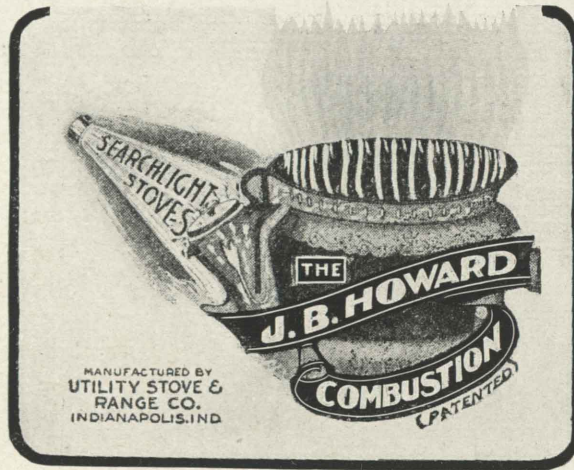
Fifth—In fine weather it is not necessary to fill the stove more than once in two, three, and sometimes, four days.

Sixth—Heats the floor five or six feet from the stove.

REMEMBER, the above are only six of twenty-five distinct features that no other base burner on earth has.

Manufactured by
**THE UTILITY
STOVE & RANGE CO.**
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indianapolis Agents RELIABLE FURNITURE AND CARPET CO., VONNEGUT HARDWARE CO.



GEORGE J. YOUNG, Prop.

YOUNG'S BILLIARD ROOM



136 North Delaware St. :: Indianapolis, Ind.

MINORS PLEASE STAY AWAY.

BOTH PHONES 641.

Flanner & Buchanan

Funeral Directors



Proprietors THE INDIANAPOLIS CREMATORY

320 North Illinois St. Indianapolis, Ind.

Roster of the Police Department

(CONTINUED)

Allen, Noble	Clary, W. A.	Farrell, M.	Hagerty, F.	Joyce, W. A.
Anderson, Geo.	Condell, Harry	Felton, Grant	Hanlon, L.	Judkins, Fred
Anderson, Chas.	Conn, W. J.	Fields, A. F.	Hansford, Wm.	Jordan, R. W.
Atkins, Bert	Connor, Harry	Fields, J. T.	Hare, H.	Keating, John
Baker, Henry	Cooney, Harry	Fields, W. O.	Harms, E. C.	Kimple, John
Baker, W. J.	Cox, Geo. E.	Finneran, Pat	Harper, Guy	Klaiber, J. J.
Barry, E. J.	Cox, Walter	Finney, John	Harris, Thos.	Lambert, S. C.
Bauman, Chas.	Cox, Wm.	Flaherty, M.	Heller, A.	LaRue, R.
Beals, R. J.	Craig, O.	Fleetwood, J.	Helm, Ed.	Laswell, Harry
Beeson, G. P.	Cummings, Danl.	Fletcher, Jos.	Helm, Geo.	Lawlor, M.
Bernauer, C. A.	Davis, H.	Foley, Danl.	Helm, John	Leaf, Clif.
Bernauer, C. B.	DeRossette, J. P.	Foran, Pat	Henry, Ollie	Livingston, John
Bixler, E. J.	DeVore, Aug.	Frank, J. F.	Hite, W. D.	Logan, Danl.
Black, J. H.	Dickison, John	Forsythe, L. B.	Houlihan, John	Loucks, Fred.
Broughton, F. L.	Deiner, Henry	Garrett, Earl	Houlihan, D.	Lucas, Jas.
Brennen, Fred	Dolan, Chas.	Garringer, C.	Hollahan, Jerry	McCarter, H. C.
Brooks, F. T.	Doody, Jerry	Gaughan, John	Hollingsworth, Jos.	McCoy, Thos.
Brooks, H. M.	Dowmey, C. M.	Gibbons, J. P.	Hostettler, J. V.	McGee, A.
Bruce, E. E.	Drinkut, Fred	Giblin, Frank	Howerton, Geo.	McMurtrey, J.
Burke, Hanford	Driscoll, Wm.	Giblin, F. J.	Houston, Victor	Mackessey, Tim
Burke, J. F.	Duffy, A. E.	Gibson, Walter	Jenkins, Walter	Madden, John
Burris, A. W.	Dugan, L. E.	Giles, J. W.	Johnson, C. O.	Marren, J.
Carter, C. M.	Dunbar, E.	Gill, H. E.	Johnson, Claude	Masson, Harry
Caskey, Wm.	Eisenhut, Thos.	Granderson, N.	Johnson, F. M.	Mellen, Wm.
Chitwood, O.	Eisenhut, J. R.	Greene, J. E.	Johnson, J. A.	Merz, Chas.
Clarke, A.	Ellis, M. E.	Gribble, A. N.	Johnson, J. F.	Metevier, E. R.

Bar-Keepers Friend Metal Polish



Geo. W. Hoffman Co. Indianapolis, Ind.

INFALLIBLE
WORKS QUICK
WILL NOT SCRATCH

USED IN
MILLIONS OF HOMES

SAMPLE BOX FREE

New Phone 4181 Old Main 5027

The G. H. Westing Co.

ARROW BICYCLES
INDIAN MOTORCYCLES
SPORTING GOODS
CARLETON OLD TOWN
CANOES, ETC.



219-221 Massachusetts Ave.
116 East Ohio Street
INDIANAPOLIS

The Budweiser

FRED D. BECK

PHONES { New 1913
Main 1976

29 South Meridian Street
INDIANAPOLIS

Tampiola 10c

Hoosier Poet 10c

Chess 5c

QUALITY CIGARS

H. R. ROGERS, Proprietor

ELEVATOR SERVICE

PHONES MAIN 1554-1555

AMERICAN PLAN

PLAZA HOTEL

AMERICAN PLAN

NORTH CAPITOL AVENUE

BETWEEN OHIO AND NEW YORK STREETS

New Building and Newly Furnished. All Outside Rooms. The only Hotel in the State that all rooms have Hot and Cold Running Water, Private Phones, Steam Heat and Electric Lights. Bar and Billiard Room, News and Cigar Stand in Connection.



Free Automobile Service to and from Depots and to and from Theater, each performance, for professionals.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Roster of the Police Department

(CONTINUED)

Miller, P.	Powers, Arry	Stephenson, Frank	Wooley, O. M.	Mueller, W. C.
Moeller, J. H.	Propst, O. M.	Stevans, W. H.	Wright, Geo.	Muse, L.
Monninger, Henry	Quigley, J. F.	Stoddard, E. E.	Wright, Zack.	Nelius, H.
Moriarity, D.	Raasch, O. C.	Stonehouse, Asa	Young, S. B.	Nagleson, H. A.
Moriarity, J.	Reidy, M. M.	Sullivan, B. S.	Anderson, E. C.	Perry, A. W.
Mosby, John	Reilley, Wm.	Sullivan, J. J.—1	Barmfuhrer, W. C.	Quack, Chas.
Mullen, Jac.	Repp, John	Sullivan, J. J.—2	Bowen, R. E.	Robenovich, Fred.
Mulvihill, John	Reynolds, F.	Tague, Thos.	Brooks, H. W.	Roeder, W. F.
Murphy, Ed.	Riechter, J. F.	Tate, W. H.	Brumfield, C. A.	Roman, J.
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12—	Pennsylvania and Washington sts.	121—	Massachusetts ave. and St. Clair sts.	244—	Belmont ave. and Michigan st.
13—	Twenty-third st. and College ave.	122—	Massachusetts ave. and Tenth st.	245—	Concord and Michigan sts.
14—	New York and Noble sts.	123—	Massachusetts ave. and Newman st.	246—	State st. and Lexington ave.
15—	Illinois and Washington sts.	124—	Rural st. and Roosevelt ave.	247—	
16—		125—	Olney and Twenty-fifth sts.	251—	Blackford and Pearl sts.
17—	Tabor and Shelby sts.	126—	Rural and Pennsylvania Ry.	252—	Washington and White river.
18—	Tenth and Olney sts.	131—	Massachusetts ave. and Depot st.	253—	Washington and Bloomington sts.
19—	Thirty-second st. and Ceneral ave.	132—	Twenty-eighth st. and Brightwood ave.	254—	Washington st. and Tibbs ave.
21—	Michigan st. and Sherman Drive.	133—	Park ave. and Twelfth st.	255—	Illinois and Thirty-fourth sts.
22—	Euclid ave. and Washington st.	134—	Central ave. and Fall Creek.	256—	
23—	Layman ave. and Lowell st.	135—	Seventeenth st. and College ave.	312—	West and South sts.
24—	University and Downey aves.	136—	Nineteenth st. and Hillside ave.	313—	Oliver ave. and Drover st.
25—	Illinois and Ohio sts.	141—	St. Clair and Pennsylvania sts.	314—	River ave. and Ray st.
26—	New York and Toledo sts.	142—	Twenty-seventh st. and College ave.	315—	Kentucky ave. and Belt Railway.
27—	Twenty-fifth st. and Baltimore ave.	143—	Twenty-fourth st. and Martindale ave.	316—	
28—	Prospect st. and Keystone ave.	144—	Nineteenth st. and Columbia ave.	321—	Oliver ave. and Harding st.
29—	Bismarck ave. and Crawfordsville road.	145—	Sixteenth and Alabama sts.	322—	Belmont ave. and Morris st.
31—	Georgia and Osage sts.	146—	East and Washington sts.	323—	Reisner and Howard sts.
32—	New York and Pennsylvania sts.	147—		324—	Missouri and McCarty sts.
33—	North and Hiawatha sts.	151—	Thirteenth and Pennsylvania sts.	325—	Dakota and Morris sts.
34—	Massachusetts ave. and New Jersey st.	152—	Twenty-first and Pennsylvania sts.	326—	
35—	Ohio and Alabama sts.	153—	Sixteenth st. and Senate ave.	331—	Willard and Merrill sts.
36—	Thirtieth st. and L. E. & W. Ry.	154—	Capitol ave. and Twenty-second st.	332—	
37—	Morris and East sts.	155—	Eleventh and Brook sts.	333—	Meridian and Morris sts.
38—	Beecher and East sts.	156—	Michigan and State sts.	334—	Meridian and Raymond sts.
39—	Kentucky ave. and Morris sts.	212—	St. Clair st. and Senate ave.	335—	McCarty st. and Virginia ave.
41—	Haugh and Calvelege sts.	213—	Twelfth st. and Senate ave.	336—	
42—	Washington and Noble sts.	214—	Illinois and Thirtieth sts.	341—	East and Raymond sts.
43—	Ohio and Oriental sts.	215—	Fifteenth and West sts.	342—	East st. and Cottage ave.
44—	State and Washington sts.	216—	Michigan st. and White river.	343—	Madison and Terrace aves.
45—	Washington and Belt railroad.	217—	Meridian st. and Bluff ave.	344—	McCarty and East sts.
46—	Belmont and Miller sts.	218—	Michigan and Charlotte st.	345—	Shelby st. and Cottage ave.
47—	King ave. and Michigan st.	219—		346—	
48—	Emerson ave. and Washington st.	221—	Twenty-fifth st. and Canal.	351—	Shelby and Beecher sts.
49—	Thirteenth st. and Parker ave.	222—	Udell and Clifton sts.	352—	Prospect and Shelby sts.
51—	Virginia ave. and New Jersey st.	223—	Twenty-first st. and Northwestern ave.	353—	Georgia and Noble sts.
52—	Illinois and South sts.	224—	Twenty-fifth st. and Northwestern ave.	354—	Bates and Shelby sts.
53—	Illinois st. and Jackson place.	225—	West and North sts.	355—	Shelby st. and English ave.
54—	McCarty and Meridian sts.	226—	Thirty-fourth st. and Northwestern ave.	356—	
55—	Holmes ave. and Bertha st.	227—		412—	State and Orange sts.
56—		231—	Tenth st. and Indiana ave.	413—	Prospect and Harland sts.
57—		232—	Eighteenth and Gent sts.	414—	Beville ave. and Washington sts.
58—		233—	Indiana ave. and Douglas st.	415—	State st. and English ave.
59—		234—	West and Washington sts.	416—	
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63—	Michigan st. and Colorado ave.	237—		423—	Michigan st. and Belt Railway.
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66—		243—	Tremont ave. and Tenth st.	426—	

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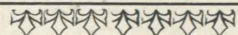
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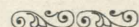
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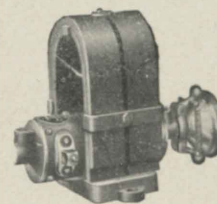


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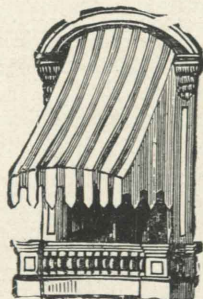
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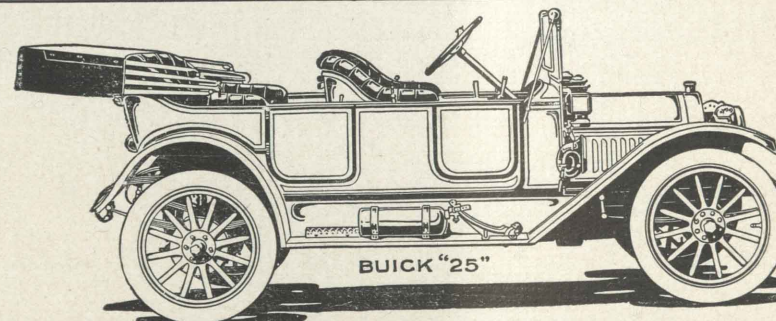
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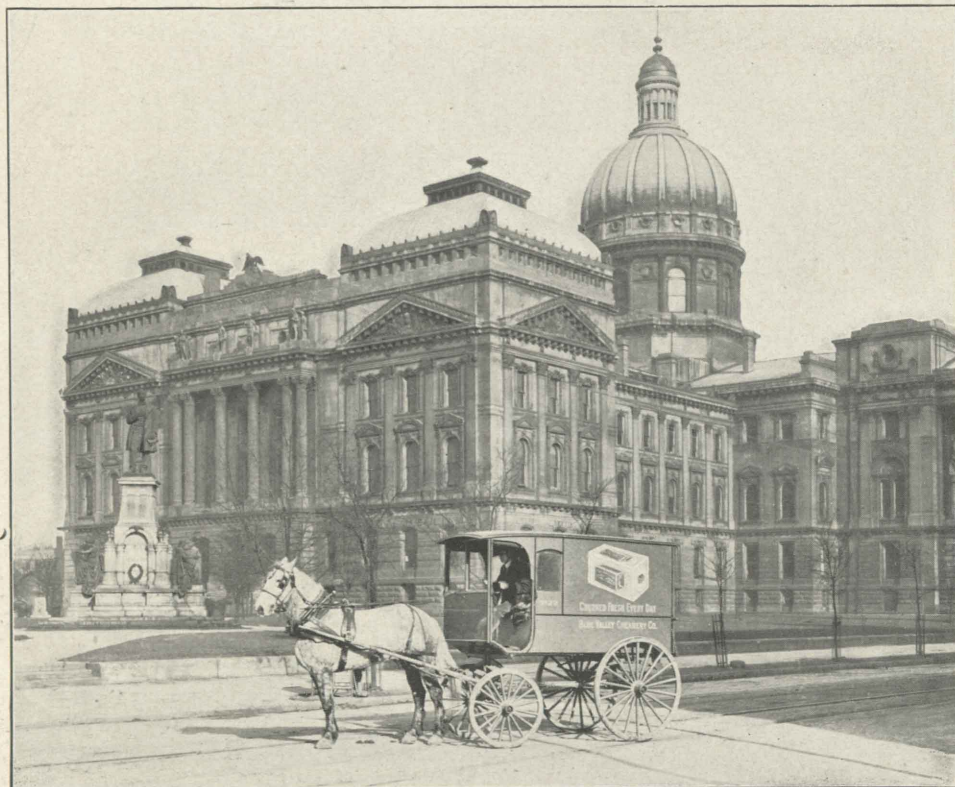
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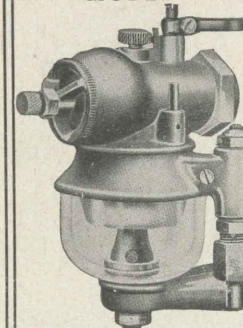
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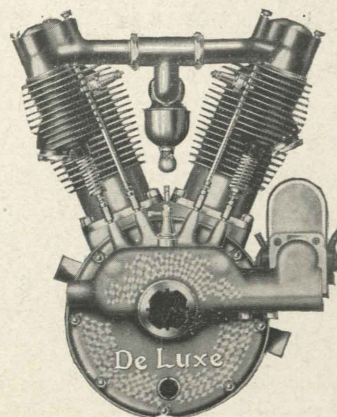
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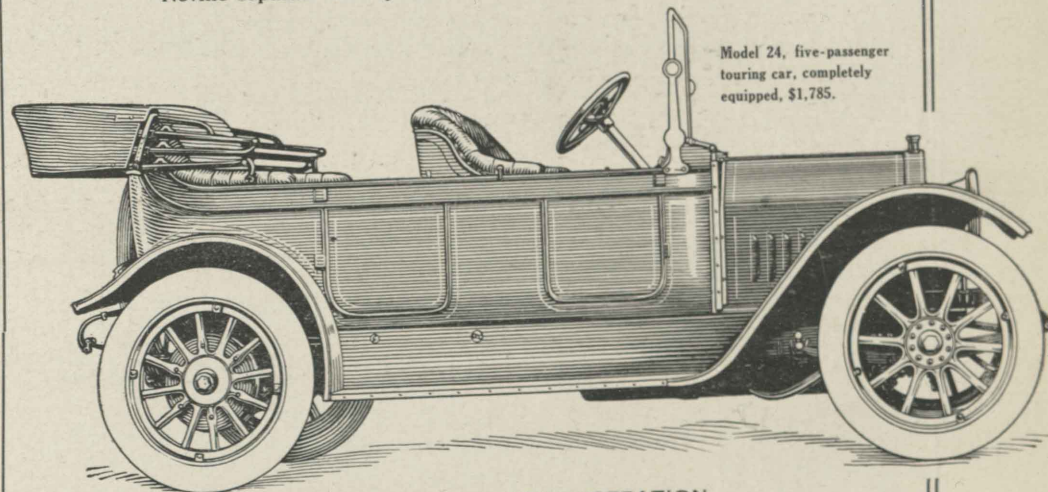
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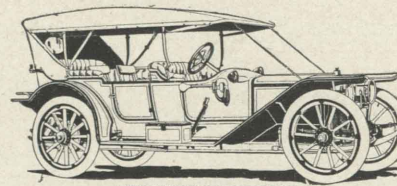
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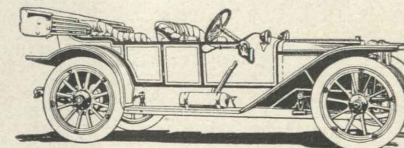
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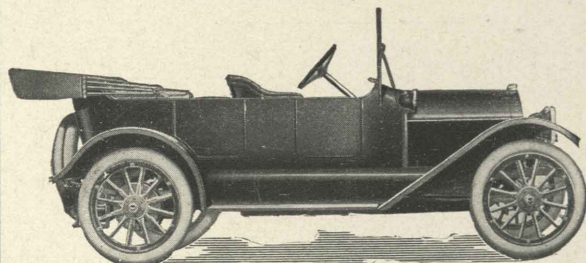
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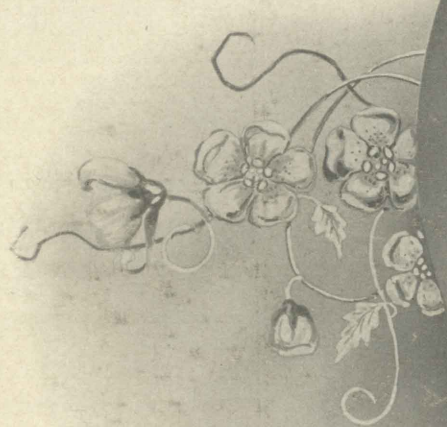
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